The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, AUGUST 22, 1931

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Girding for the Struggle Over the "Dole"

WHAT ABOUT THE "DOLE"?

From coast to coast the debate on that question is growing stronger as the third winter of the depression draws nearer, with the prospect of bread lines, soup kitchens, and millions of unemployed.

Shall Uncle Sam reach into his pocket to help them? Hundreds of leaders and newspapers, pointing to England and Germany, assert that the "dole" also would be disastrous for us. On the other hand, many are declaring that Federal monetary aid is, logically, the only effective way to handle the situation.

But all this discussion is merely a preliminary to the main battle in which the issue is expected to be settled—when the Senate Progressives, fighting to inaugurate some sort of "dole," clash with the Hoover Administration when Congress meets in December.

In every paper in the land one reads of the multifarious preparations under way to handle the unemployment burden of the coming winter. The country rings with exhortations, pleas, protests, warnings, and denunciations about what should or should not be done.

How serious will our plight be next winter? It is hard to tell, but forecasts are plentiful that it may be worse than last winter. For instance, the American Federation of Labor estimates that we shall have 7,000,000 idle, several hundred thousand more than last year.

THE THIRD WINTER
"I COULD ENJOY THIS WARM SUMMER WEATHER MORE IF I COULD KEEP MY MIND OFF OF NEXT WINTER"
UNEMPLOYED
McCutcheon

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The Haunted Summer

—McCutcheon in the Chicago "Tribune."

"WHILE improvement in the situation in many directions seems promising," asserts President Hoover, "the problem, whatever it may be, will be met." And—

"With the organized cooperation of local and State and Federal authorities, and the large number of relief and charitable organizations, the problem was successfully handled last winter. We shall adapt organization methods in such manner as may be necessary for the coming winter."

Early next month, the President expects to have the results of a new study of the unemployment situation which will serve as a guide in coordinating relief work.

Altho he did not say so, this activity of the President's is regarded by the Washington correspondents as proof of his desire to have a plan ready to forestall the enactment of "dole" legislation by the next Congress.

Just a couple of days before this, the President had revealed that more than $300,000,000 of public-building construction would be under way by fall to counteract unemployment conditions.

AND this was on the same day that William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, was warning of "a rebellion of the army of unemployed which will upset our present political system unless industry and government cooperate with labor" in the depression.

"Are we going to make it necessary for workers to raid stores because their children are starving?" Mr. Green demanded, as quoted by the Associated Press. "Can the financiers and the wealthy feel secure in their homes when millions are hungry?"

Returning to the "dole," a business view of that measure is provided by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

"Organized industry, speaking through Silas H. Strawn and Julius H. Barnes, United States Chamber of Commerce leaders, to-day voiced to President Hoover fears that unless some panacea is found for the present unemployment problem in advance of the convening of Congress, that body might be expected to embark upon a program of radical legislation.

"Following this conference, Mr. Strawn exprest to Washington newspaper correspondents the belief that since there has been little real improvement in business over last year, and there has been a tightening up in industrial activity, it was to be expected that there would be more unemployment, and that local organizations everywhere would have to exert themselves to a greater extent in relief work.

"The White House visitors appeared particularly apprehensive over the possibility of Congress entering upon legislation creating an American 'dole.' They attributed to the 'dole' the present fate of Germany and the difficulties faced by Great Britain.

"'Nothing could be worse for the general public than a Federal dole,' asserted Mr. Strawn. He made dire predictions as to what would be the outcome of such a move if consummated, and

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bluntly put it up to the various groups in the United States to work out a formula to meet the situation."

Just what "radical legislation" may be contemplated by the Senate Progressives remains to be seen, but Washington correspondents understand that Senator La Follette, Independent Republican of Wisconsin, is considering the introduction of a bill providing $100,000,000 for unemployment relief.

Cheering news for "dole" opponents came in mid-August, when the Association of Community Chests and Councils told the President that it will be able "wholly" to undertake the burden of relief. Organizations already had been completed in 227 cities.

On the same day, the American Federation of Labor proposed immediate adoption of the five-day week for private and government employment, and asked Mr. Hoover to call an industrial conference to deal with the unemployment situation.

Anyhow, Nobody Can Say the Doctors Haven't Prescribed Enough Medicines

—Byck in the Brooklyn "Times."

Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, comes out for Federal relief for the idle in a strong speech before the Mayor's unemployment Committee in Detroit.

"Private charity alone can not meet the needs of the winter that lies ahead," he declares, and "all the old sources of assistance, utilized to the utmost, and taken together, clearly can not do the job." And the Governor, who has been spoken of as a possible contestant for the Republican Presidential nomination next year, goes on:

"The fact is that the only power strong enough and able to act in time to meet the new problem of the coming winter is the Government of the United States. This is a national emergency. It is a national calamity as well. The nation must help to meet it.

"I know there is a deficit in the national Treasury. But I know also that the credit of the United States is good, and that the securities of the nation are always in demand. The nation can borrow the money to meet this need, if it will.

"There will be strong objection that we have never taken such action before. Why have we not? Because we have never had such need before. Because never before has the mate of this calamity fallen upon our people. And if our Government can not adjust itself to new conditions, meet new needs, how can it hope to survive? . . .

"Some gentlemen of vast wealth may protest that Federal help means more Federal taxation. Suppose it does. I pay taxes myself in the higher brackets, and I would infinitely rather see my taxes raised than see millions of men, women, and children go hungry and cold in the land we love so well."

But dozens of newspapers are warning us against the "dole," and upholding the President in his efforts to sidetrack such legislation.

"In laying plans to forestall a decision in favor of a governmental 'dole,'" says the Hartford *Courant*, "President Hoover is acting not only in the interests of the unemployed, but in the interests of sound government."

"Loss of initiative, deceit, and paternalism follow in the train of the 'dole,'" says the Indianapolis *Star*. Expressing the views of many papers, the Tulsa *World* points out:

"The essential thing, considered from the governmental and local standpoints, is to regard unemployment relief as an emergency and temporary matter and not as a base for setting up new machinery of government or changing the habits of the American people.

"The dole idea is repulsive. We should not allow it to get hold here."

"In England, the dole is like a cancer, eating the life out of industry, creating what it is intended to relieve," asserts John J. Leary, an agent of the Department of Labor, and a well-known writer on industrial topics, who has made a study of conditions in Europe. And this from the Washington *Post:*

"Every citizen of the United States who wishes to maintain the integrity of the Government should prepare to resist the movement that is coming.

"The American people can not afford to place a premium upon vice, vagrancy, and wilful idleness by maintaining them at the expense of virtue, self-reliance, and hard work."

But not a few papers take the other side. "What is so awful about a Federal 'dole'?" some of them ask, pointing out with the Baltimore *Sun* that "the idea that an appropriation for unemployment relief by a local government is less a 'dole' than a Federal appropriation for the same purpose has no validity whatsoever."

"We believe," says the Providence *News-Tribune*, "that if private philanthropy and local aid are unequal to the obligation of saving Americans from starvation or from conditions that are bound to work physical and mental havoc, the Federal Government should step in. We have little sympathy with those who assert that Federal aid in this crisis will lead to a permanent condition of dependency on it."

Agreeing, the Camden *Courier-Post* adds that "emergency relief no more binds the Government to a permanent 'dole' policy than rescuing a bather makes it incumbent upon the rescuer to go into business as a life guard."

A strong demand for "a Federal tax on the rich" to obtain unemployment relief funds is voiced by the Scripps-Howard press:

"Unfortunately, the city and State treasuries can not carry the burden next winter.

"Washington must act. Adequate relief can be financed only by a Federal tax on the rich. This relief can be distributed, without red-tape or politics, through existing local agencies; and wherever possible the relief can be paid in exchange for emergency work.

"It is too late now to talk of might-have-beens. Whatever the mistakes of the past, whatever the plans for future reforms of our industrial system, there is an emergency now which only the Federal Government can meet. Congress, apparently, is willing. When will Hoover face the facts?

"Official alibis will not head off starvation and riots next winter."

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The Battle Over "Bricks of Bacchus"

BUSINESS WAS RUSHING in the "wine-brick" store, just across Fifth Avenue from the Marble Collegiate Church.

But every effort was being made, apparently, to warn customers of this New York establishment against the danger of the product turning into wine.

"One salesgirl, with a 'port' brick and a gallon glass jug before her on the counter was explicit," writes Beverly Smith in the New York *Herald Tribune:*

"'You dissolve the brick in a gallon of water,' she said, 'and it is ready to be used immediately.

"'Do not place the liquid in this jug and put it away in the cupboard for twenty-one days, because then it would turn into wine.

"'Do not stop the bottle with this cork containing this patented red rubber siphon hose, because that is necessary only when fermentation is going on.

"'Do not put the end of the tube into a glass of water, because that helps to make the fermenting liquor tasty and potable.

"'Do not shake the bottle once a day, because that makes the liquor work.'

"The store was thronged with people. Thirty-two customers stood before the counter at 4:15 P.M., asking for 'two blocks of sherry,' 'a block of Burgundy,' 'a dozen blocks of Rhine wine.'"

Then the blow fell.

Next day, Federal Prohibition agents raided the store, owned by Vino Sano, Inc., which had been selling the wine bricks, a grape concentrate, for about two months, we read. The entire stock of bricks—retailing at $2 each—was seized and the store manager and two salesmen were arrested.

Warrants had been issued under a section of the Prohibition Law which makes illegal "the sale of any article designed for an unlawful product." Agents swore that the salesmen had instructed them how to make wine from the bricks. This was denied by the manager, who insisted that all purchasers had been warned that these "bricks of Bacchus," as they are dubbed by the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, will produce a 13 per cent alcoholic content if left standing too long. Furthermore, he said that the decisions of two California courts upheld the legality of "wine-brick" sales.

And so here we have another Prohibition Law test case, which is attracting attention throughout the country, and which is expected to be carried to the United States Supreme Court for final disposition.

Wets are hooting and jeering as a result of the raid. Some call such a procedure absurd in a city where hard liquor is said to be easily obtainable in thousands of speak-easies. Others denounce the "inconsistency" in a law which forbids the sale of beer, but has permitted the development of a huge trade in California grape concentrates, helped by Federal Farm Board loans.

SOME drys are reported advocating further legislation to curb the sale of grape concentrates. The W. C. T. U., we read, favors a requirement to treat fruit-juices to prevent fermentation.

"The future policy of the Government toward sale of grape preparations from which wine can be made in the home may be shaped by prosecution resulting from the raid," writes the Washington correspondent of the United Press. "Altho a Supreme Court decision has held illegal the sale of bottles, caps, and other paraphernalia used in making intoxicants, there has been no such ruling regarding grape concentrates which may turn into wine."

Favoritism was shown by the Federal Government in making the raid in that "it failed to molest other sellers of grape concentrates," declared David P. Siegel, attorney for the three men arrested, according to the New York *Times*.

"Without mentioning the organization by name," it adds, "Mr. Siegel made it plain that he alluded to the Fruit Industries, Ltd., sellers of concentrates, who are represented by Mabel Walker Willebrandt, formerly Assistant United States Attorney General in charge of Prohibition enforcement." Quoting Mr. Siegel:

"This search and seizure were unjustified. The other people have been allowed to sell similar products without interference and with the knowledge and approval of the Government. There is no reason for distinction."

In the anomalous situation provided by grape concentrates, some wets and some drys find room for agreement.

Deets Pickett, research secretary of the Methodist Board of

"Bless You, My Children!"
—Kirby in the New York "World-Telegram."

Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals, writing in *The Adult Bible Class Monthly*, attacks the grape-concentrate business as a "flank movement on the very citadel of Prohibition"—

"The United States Government itself, by loans of the Farm Board, has directly fostered the development of a nation-wide industry in partially manufactured wines, and this development has now reached the point where agents of Fruit Industries, Ltd., dealers in Vine-Glo, are going from house to house urging the mothers of children to purchase wine grape-juice in five, ten, or twenty-five gallon kegs. Unmolested, this juice becomes a highly intoxicating wine within a few weeks . . .

"Through its loans in promotion of this traffic, the Government participates in the systematic and effective evasion of the spirit and intent of the national Prohibition amendment. It is an anomalous situation.

"With one hand the Government brings to the home where little children gather round the table, wines containing as much as 12 per cent. of alcohol, highly intoxicating and degenerative. With the other hand it points to the Eighteenth Amendment, forbidding traffic in intoxicating liquors."

"If growers of grapes by solemn pretense are to hold the field for the open sale of intoxicants," remarks the Chicago *Daily News*, "thus turning Prohibition to their own substantial profit, sham and trickery will be rewarded to a notable degree."

Like many other wet papers, the Washington *News*, of the Scripps-Howard chain, finds occasion to smash at "the hypocrisy of Prohibition"—"when Prohibition is repealed, the country will be rid of its hypocrisy, but not until then."

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The Ebb-Tide in Immigration

THE MELTING-POT will never boil again, we are assured.

"That tremendous stream of immigration which peopled the Western world," declares Harry E. Hull, Commissioner General of Immigration, "has dwindled to a trickle, just a filtered trickle, while another small stream has started going in the other way."

"It is the end of an epoch," concludes the New York *Times*. "Never again will there be such vast population movements overseas."

These interesting speculations are based on immigration and emigration figures for the fiscal year ending June 30, now released to the press by Secretary of Labor William N. Doak. Mr. Hull interprets these government statistics in the New York *Times:*

"For the first time in almost seventy years, our human imports dropt well below the 100,000 mark.

"This represented a decrease of about 60 per cent. from the previous year, and that year was very small compared with a number of earlier years.

"In 1914, more than 1,000,000 came to our shores, many of them fleeing from the war.

"In each of seven different months we received more immigrants than in the entire fiscal year 1931.

"At that time, three European countries would send us more people in one month than we now get from all of Europe in an entire year. For each 100 then coming, we now admit five.

"During the years of unrestricted immigration, about 200 unskilled laborers entered the land for each group of three now coming in.

"That might be called restriction with a vengeance, but it is believed that the public is in full sympathy with such measures.

"In 1914 there were nearly 515,000 who, on entering, described themselves as laborers; in the past fiscal year there were less than 8,000.

"The number coming in the current fiscal year, beginning July 1 just past, will be negligible. During the fiscal year just closed, more than 60,000 aliens left our shores, almost every one of them for all time."

"HAS the 'melting-pot' at last reached the point where it can begin the making of an alloy? Is America beginning to approach racial homogeneity?" These questions are suggested to the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* by Secretary Doak's figures on the "ebb-tide" of immigration. To ethnologists, adds the Philadelphia *Record*, the present moment is an important one:

"We have made our racial mixture, and the seeds of what our country will become are already within its borders.

"It remains to see what will come out of the mixture; a new race, several new races, or a preservation of present racial lines.

"A long-scale experiment among people has passed the preliminary stage."

To the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, this is the proper moment to survey the 120-year movement of transatlantic immigration which has now virtually been brought to a close:

"To the 120-year total, Germany contributed most liberally, with 5,900,000, followed by Italy, Ireland, Austria-Hungary in order, with between four and five millions each; Russia, 3,300,000; England, 2,600,000; Canada and Newfoundland, 2,800,000, and Sweden, 1,200,000, tho the Scandinavian influence would be doubled by inclusion of Norway and Sweden, which offered lesser individual totals."

Kick Them Out!

Only Language They Understand.

—Hatlo in the San Francisco "Call Bulletin."

"Doakery" and Deportations

DESPOTIC, TYRANNIC, OPPRESSIVE! Comparable to the ruthless cruelty of the Dark Ages.

These are the charges brought against the methods of immigration officials of our Federal Labor Department in a long-awaited report of the Wickersham Commission. This report deals with the deportation of undesirable aliens.

Most of it, we read in press accounts, is a survey by Reuben Oppenheimer, Baltimore attorney. But with the exception of two members—Col. Henry W. Anderson and former Justice Kenneth Mackintosh of the Washington State Supreme Court, who refused to sign, the Wickersham Commission puts its stamp of approval on Mr. Oppenheimer's survey, by adopting it as its own.

Here are some of the "unconstitutional, tyrannic, and oppressive methods," exposed in the Oppenheimer survey, as they are summarized in the indignant St. Louis *Post-Dispatch:*

"Sensational raids have been conducted.

"Both aliens and citizens have been detained without warrants.

"Searches and seizures have been carried out in gross violation of constitutional rights.

"Aliens have been subjected to inquisitorial examinations.

"Statements have been extorted under duress, by practises strikingly reminiscent of the Inquisition.

"Immigration inspectors have acted as detectives, police, prosecutors, interpreters, stenographers, and judges.

"Accused aliens have had no appeal from the Department's despotic power.

"Husbands have been separated from their wives; fathers from their children; peaceful, industrious, honest families broken up; women and children thrown upon charity in punishment for some technical violation of the immigration law."

"Doakery," as papers like the New Orleans *Item*, the Baltimore *Sun*, and the St. Louis paper just quoted, name the deportation policies of Secretary of Labor William Nuckles Doak, is held responsible for injustices toward the foreign-born. In several ways we are unjust, says the Wickersham report, to the aliens in our midst. In the first place, they are not responsible for "crime waves." According to this report:

"The current notion that the so-called foreign-born part of the population of the United States, including the children of foreign-born parents, is responsible for a disproportionate part of the crime committed in the country is certainly not based upon an adequate statistical foundation."

THE Washington *Star* emphasizes that the report sets out in the first place "that the spirit of the Immigration Bureau and its agents has for the most part been fair."

Finally, Mr. Doak himself, in answering his critics, calls for more rigorous enforcement of deportation laws:

"The American people have a right to deport criminal aliens and aliens who have come illegally into the country. Any practical legislation that will strengthen the hands of the Department of Labor in effecting this purpose will be welcomed by the Department.

"The Department by vigorous activity within its resources and restrictions has been able to increase the number of deportations and voluntary departures."

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The "Third Degree" Under Fire

"WHAT ARE WE SUPPOSED TO DO—give baby-killers ice-cream?"

This terse retort came from the lips of Acting District Attorney Thomas F. Kane, of New York City, when reporters asked his opinion of the Wickersham Commission's report on "lawlessness in law enforcement."

The report constitutes a severe indictment of police methods during the last ten years in such typical American cities as Albany, Birmingham, Buffalo, Camden, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Denver, Detroit, Kansas City; Kenosha, Wisconsin; Los Angeles; Miami; Newark; New Orleans; New York; Oakland, California; Oklahoma City; Philadelphia; Richmond, Virginia; St. Joseph, Missouri; St. Louis; San Francisco; Seattle; Waco and Wichita Falls, Texas; Washington, and West Allis, Wisconsin.

"Factual material" in this 347-page report was gathered under the expert direction of Zechariah Chafee, Jr., of the Harvard Law School, and Walter H. Pollak and Carl S. Stern of the New York Bar.

In many cities, the Commission claims, "third-degree" methods have been illegally but systematically employed by the police during the past decade. Instances are cited of such criminal tactics as the "rubber-hose" treatment, "cold-storage" and "water cures," the "goldfish" chamber, and the "hard-and-soft" method.

Police in New York City were found by the experts of the Commission to exceed all others in brutal third-degree methods. The New York *World-Telegram* emphasizes these statements in the Wickersham report:

"Third-degree methods authoritatively reported to us as recently employed including: punching in the face, especially a hard slap on the jaw; hitting with a billy; whipping with a rubber hose; kicking in the abdomen; tightening the necktie almost to the choking point."

"Arrested persons come to station-houses or headquarters in good shape, and are seen, shortly afterward, in the Tombs with swollen faces, all sorts of bruises and cuts, and often with blood spots scattered over them."

"A distinguished magistrate reported to us that when several Italians were brought before him for alleged violence, he looked at their backs, and there was hardly a spot which was not raw."

A Marked Back-to-the-Farm Movement This Fall!

—Alley in the Memphis "Commercial Appeal."

INDIGNANT denials from police officials and defenses of police methods burn up the press wires as they crackle from city to city. To summarize the head-lines: New York denies; San Francisco denies; "untrue," says Richmond's chief; "unfair," says Buffalo's.

Most of these defenses are based upon the proclaimed necessity of rigorous tactics to combat the increasing strength and powerful organization of criminal elements in this country.

"The forces of law wouldn't get to first base in combating criminal elements," asserts Maj. Lemuel B. Schofield, director of public safety in Philadelphia, in a "special" to the New York *Times*, "if we adhered strictly to the letter of the law. The law must be interpreted liberally to meet criminals."

The Cow-Sow-Hen Plan

"COW-SOW-HEN-SHEEP."

That crisp combination is being offered to the harassed American farmer as the magic formula that will pay off his mortgage, and perhaps give him a car and a bank account.

To-day we are hearing a great deal about the wholesale accomplishments of diversified farming on a wide scale—the results of campaigns aiming to eliminate the huge and ever-growing surpluses of such crops as wheat and cotton, from which the farmer can obtain no profit at prevailing prices.

From the South come reports of successful steps—of which the Georgia plan is an outstanding example—to cut down cotton acreage and devote the land to other crops.

From the Northwest comes the story of how the "agricultural revolution" has dethroned wheat as king and greatly improved the condition of the farmer in the four States of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Montana.

In eight years, the buying power of each farm in that section was increased by $1,679 a year, we read. A ten-year program of diversification—the cow-sow-hen-sheep formula—did it. And its sponsors are advocating the same formula for the nation—"follow the cowpath to prosperity."

Chief backer of the Minnesota plan, as it is sometimes called, is Frederick E. Murphy, publisher of the Minneapolis *Tribune*. Another conspicuous leader in the movement is Charles F. Collisson, *The Tribune's* agricultural editor. Recently they brought to Washington and Wall Street the story of how the Northwest gave up one-crop farming. What has been done in the Northwest, they say, can be done elsewhere. In Mr. Collisson's words, farmers are working out their farm relief by milking their own way out of debt on their own farms, not in Washington.

NEW YORK bankers and brokers "heard with amazement" from Mr. Collisson, writes Bradley W. Trent, of the Consolidated Press Association, "that diversified farming, replacing single-crop wheat, has increased the farm revenues of the four Northwestern States nearly $700,000,000 in the last ten years"—

"Minnesota, since the war, has cut down her wheat-growing 2,700,000 acres, now planted to potatoes and corn, hay and feeding crops, according to Mr. Collisson. Her wheat crop, in the world's greatest flour-milling State, brought only $21,000,000 in 1929; only $12,376,000 in 1930. Yet Minnesota barnyard biddies gave their owners $80,000,000 worth of eggs and poultry. Minnesota creameries lead all North America, now, in making butter, which sells for $125,600,000 annually.

"The dairy cow is now a $200,000,000 industry in Minnesota, $300,000,000 in the four Northwestern States. Minnesota's butter surpasses all the output of her iron-mines, valued at $90,000,000 a year. The Northwest's income from dairy live stock and poultry products leapt forward 87 per cent. in eight years, to the impressive total of $807,500,000 in 1929. This is

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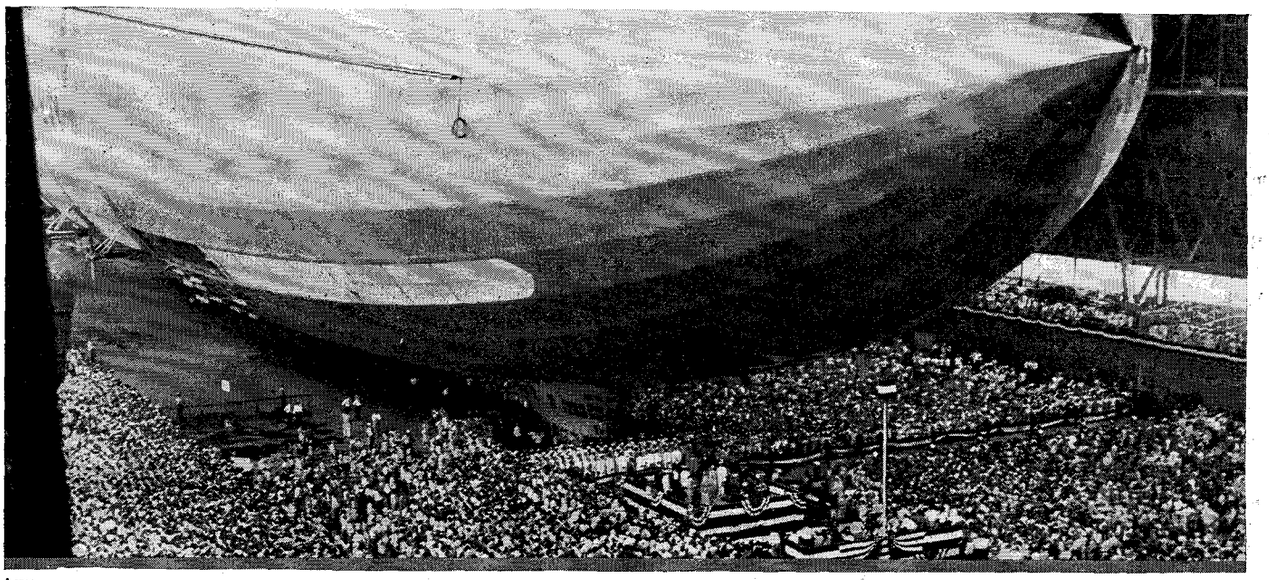

Acme

At the Christening of the "Akron"

four and one-half times the wheat crops' $178,500,000 in the four States. It is more than all the field crops—everything grown on northwestern soils.

"In order to finance this development of live-stock farming, a loaning company was formed to lend money direct to farmers."

As for the Georgia plan to reduce cotton acreage—"it works," reports J. C. Royle, in one of his Washington dispatches on business subjects. And he tells us how the banks and farmers of that State pushed the plan to success—

"The scheme was originated after the 1930 cotton crop was gathered.

"It did not provide for any appeal for reduced acreage of cotton. Such pleas had been made continuously for years without marked effect. It was aimed ostensibly at the diversification of crops, but the first effect it had was reduction of cotton acreage. The campaign was originated by the Georgia Bankers Association in conjunction with the State College of Agriculture.

"Efforts first were made to secure adoption of a balanced farm program in every one of the 161 counties of the State. In 117 counties the farmers adopted programs best suited for the individual needs of each county.

"The thing which makes the plan potent is the direction of agricultural credits by the bankers. A farmer, under the plan, does not become eligible for a loan unless he has on his property chickens, cows, hogs, or other live stock, and sufficient food crops in prospect to feed his animals and his family.

"This has caused a revolution in Georgia crop planning, for each farmer has known that he must take care of feed and food crops for all those dependent on the land, both human and animal, before he does anything else. The banks require an inventory of his assets and liabilities at the end of each year, and feed and food crops and animals are regarded as a major part of his assets."

Editors seem to agree that any movement encouraging diversified farming will prove beneficial, altho some point out, with the New York *Herald Tribune*, that the moral Mr. Collisson draws is not a new one, "nor can it be said that diversified farming will lift every farmer out of the slough of despond."

A South Dakota view of Mr. Murphy's speeches is provided by the Rapid City (S. D.) *Journal:*

"Mr. Murphy didn't picture this portion of the world as overflowing in wealth, but he did find it showing up well in comparison with the single-crop regions where 'the wail of distress is long and loud.' And, comparatively speaking, the point is well made."

"It would seem," adds the Danville, (Ill.) *Commercial News*, "that the entire Central West must take to diversified farming to avoid producing a surplus of grain."

Our New "Sky Battle-Ship"

A SLENDER, sixty-story sky-scraper, tilted on its side and soaring through the sky—that is about how our new helium-filled dirigible, the gigantic *Akron*, will look.

For it is 785 feet long, just seven feet shorter than the sixty-story Woolworth building in New York, we read, and in thickness it about equals the height of a fourteen-story building.

"Air-born," at Akron, Ohio, on August 8, when it was christened by Mrs. Herbert Hoover, the new dirigible, largest in the world, is hailed as "a battle-ship of the air." Also, it is regarded as one more step toward transoceanic passenger service by airship.

Equipped with long-range machine-guns and with an interior enclosure for five airplanes, the ship will have a speed of eighty-four miles an hour and a cruising range of 10,000 miles, the dispatches tell us. It was built for the Navy by the Goodyear-Zeppelin Company at a cost of $5,000,000, and will be commanded by Lieutenant Commander Charles A. Rosendahl, skipper of the *Los Angeles*. Its gas capacity of 4,500,000 cubic feet is almost three times that of the *Los Angeles* and almost twice that of the *Graf Zeppelin*.

"By building this airship," said Rear-Admiral William A. Moffett, head of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, "the Navy has laid a foundation that makes it practicable and possible for private interests to carry on and build commercial air liners that will carry our flag over the oceans into the most distant and heretofore inaccessible parts of the earth."

Enormous as the *Akron* is, Admiral Moffett exprest the hope that the second of the airships authorized by Congress in 1926 will be even larger.

"The career of the new *Akron* will be watched from every corner of the globe," observes the Washington *News*, "for on her behavior may depend, to a large degree, the future of all airships—

"The *Akron* has profited by past failures. Into her vast metal hull has been built a strength three times that of the ill-fated U. S. *Shenandoah*. There is little doubt that she is the best airship in history."

On the day of the christening the Akron *Beacon-Journal* remarked that "a nation that can produce such evidence of self-contained skill, that finds no task beyond the reach and training of its mind and hand, from the sky-scraper to the Zeppelin, ought to look hopefully to the future and be not discouraged by a fleeting little depression."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

GERMANY wanted a place in the sun, but doesn't like the blisters.—*Toledo Blade.*

WITH wheat as it is, dough just about fails as a synonym for money.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

ANYWAY, the Wickersham Commission can not be accused of optimism.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

YES, a dollar will buy more than it did five years ago, but dollars were common then.—*Detroit Free Press.*

NO woman is truly modern unless she has a vanity case, a cigaret case, and a divorce case.—*Arizona Producer.*

THE marine slogan might be amended to "join the Lindbergh family and see the world."—*Indianapolis Star.*

THERE is an overproduction of silver, despite the quantities required to silver-line all those clouds.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

WE often wonder whatever made us think things were worth what we paid for them in 1929.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

WHEN the disarmament conference finishes with swords it might turn its attention to plowshares.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

WE don't understand Germany. Our impression has been that any country is happy where there is plenty of beer.—*Dallas News.*

AND a former husband would like to know if one may include alimony payments under the heading of war-debts moratorium.—*Judge.*

AN Indiana baby has been born without thumbs. Well there's one good thing; he can't grow up and be a hitch-hiker.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

THE last vestige of privacy enjoyed by anything on this earth was invaded when Dr. Herbert S. Dickey uncovered the source of the Orinoco.—*New York Times.*

THIS country has other troubles, but we don't have to lie in bed dreading the time when a moratorium alarm clock will go off.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

THE report that China wants to fight Japan probably has been greatly exaggerated, considering that China can't whip even itself.—*Dallas News.*

MR. WRIGLEY is wealthy because he was smart enough to engage in the manufacture of a product that will always have a wonderful foothold.—*Louisville Times.*

GERMANY has now reached the position occupied by the average American. They will buy anything that you will sell them on time.—*Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.*

A PARTY of explorers in South America has found the source of the Orinoco River, and it might be well to call them home to hunt the corner that good times are just around.—*Topeka State-Journal.*

AS we understand it, it is the high-handed purpose of the Federal Court to take Capone's case right out of his hands and handle it in its own way without so much as asking his permission.—*Springfield Union.*

"THAT's he!" shouted the inhabitants of Churchill, Manitoba, as the Lindbergh airplane came into view. It is to be feared that in the aviator's own country the shout would have been, "That's him!"—*New York Evening Post.*

SPEAKING of unemployment, the average man has 12,000,000,000 brain cells.—*Life.*

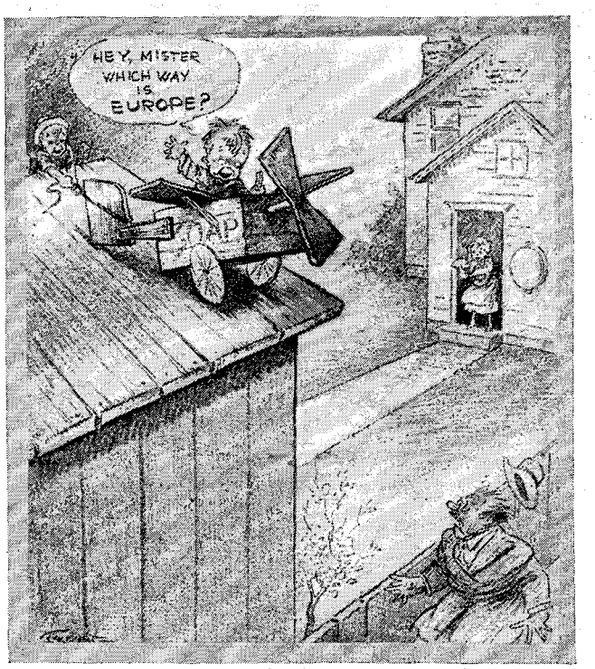
ANOTHER thing that shows which way the wind blows is the new size golf-ball.—*Judge.*

ONE man who likes to see his business show a falling-off is a a parachute jumper.—*Louisville Times.*

IT seems that Chicago and New York youths sow their wild oats with machine-guns.—*Ohio State Journal.*

YOU'VE got to hand it to Mr. Gandhi. He is one male who dresses sensibly in hot weather.—*Duluth News-Tribune.*

ABOUT all that is now visible of the peace dove released twelve years ago at Versailles is the bill.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*



Taking Off!

—Talburt in the Washington "News."

THO perpetual motion hasn't been discovered, the next thing to it is war in China.—*Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.*

NEVER yet have we heard a satisfactory description of heaven, nothing to compare with a resort folder.—*Toledo Blade.*

A NEWSPAPER wants to know how to reduce the number of reckless motorists. Why not establish more railroad crossings?—*Life.*

EUROPE is a good deal like the fellow who can't pay his grocery bill because of the upkeep of his car.—*American Lumberman (Chicago).*

THE chief value of these round-the-world flights seems to be to familiarize the American people with Siberian geography.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A YELLOWSTONE PARK geyser, idle for thirty-nine years, starts working. Mark our words, we shall hear from Dr. Julius Klein about this.—*The New Yorker.*

NO doubt the simple life has points to recommend it. Out in the Belgian Kongo the aborigines captured, killed, cooked, and ate a tax collector.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

A FARMER'S singing in Tennessee led Prohibition officers to a still. There's sure to be something wrong nowadays when you hear a farmer sing.—*Life.*

A WELL-FOUNDED rumor whispers that dresses buttoned behind are coming back. Is this another attempt to find more work for idle fingers?—*Los Angeles Times.*

CHICAGO undertakers report that business is bad. This has probably been caused by the recent conviction and imprisonment of so many gangsters.—*New Orleans States.*

"THE best way to enjoy perfect health is to rise at five every morning and have a cold bath," says a doctor. Oh, well, what's the next best way?—*The Humorist (London).*

THE Federal Government has announced that it will fight the grasshoppers now plaguing the Mid-West. The Government is brave enough to fight anything that has no vote.—*San Diego Union.*

IF President Hoover had been a good trader he would have made Germany give us back the world's heavyweight championship in exchange for the moratorium.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

SOUTH DAKOTA farmers are appealing to President Hoover to fight the grasshopper pest. We suppose that he will appoint a commission of grass widows and grass widowers to investigate the matter.—*New Orleans States.*

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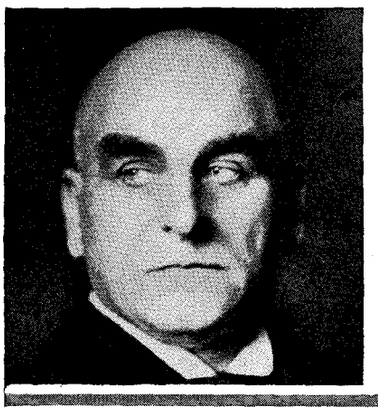
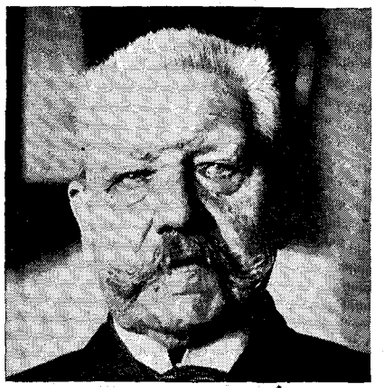
FOREIGN COMMENT



Premier Otto Braun of Prussia



International photograph

President Von Hindenburg

Wide World photograph

Chancellor Bruening

Germany's Big Three

A "rousing vote of confidence" in these German leaders is the interpretation by many of the defeat of reactionaries in the Prussian Steel Helmet referendum. A German tradition is that "he who controls Prussia, controls the Reich."

The Scare That Prussia Gave Germany

THE MOST SANGUINARY STREET-FIGHTING Berlin has witnessed since "the May Day riots" two years ago, and the blowing up of the train bearing Chancellor Bruening and Foreign Minister Curtius back from their visit to Mussolini, were the sinister accompaniments of the July 9 Steel Helmet referendum in Prussia.

But the real fear inspired by the plebiscite to decide whether a new Prussian Diet should be elected this coming fall, or in the spring of 1932, proceeded, we are told, from the traditional belief that "he who controls Prussia, controls the Reich."

Instead of a victory for the forces of reaction in Germany, however, the electorate of Prussia is credited with giving "a rousing vote of confidence" to "the triumvirate composed of President Paul von Hindenburg, Chancellor Heinrich Bruening, and the Prussian Premier Otto Braun." Fifty per cent. of the voters, press cables inform us, was required to sanction the dissolution of the Prussian Diet, yet those voting in favor of such action numbered only thirty-seven per cent.

Berlin correspondents report that the vote is regarded as affording a most valuable indication of the present political temper of the German people. Also the outcome is considered a sign that "the extremist wave," which set in at the Reichstag elections last September, has "passed its high-water mark and is now ebbing."

Editorial comment of the Berlin press cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST reveals the *Angriff*, an organ of Adolf Hitler, leader of the National Socialists or Fascist group, as saying:

"Altho the plebiscite lost, it showed the National Socialist strength. With seven of ten million votes we carried the big end of the load. Unlike other supposed supporters of the plebiscite, our ranks stood fast and obeyed the leaders.

"The National Socialist party has to thank God for enough reserve power to overcome a temporary weak period and turn a momentary setback into victory. The non-Socialist parties, especially the People's party and the Economic party, developed weakness along the whole line. None can now deny their impotence. We are now able to proceed to autumn's work, confident of the compactness of our organization."

ON the other hand, *Germania*, which is known as an organ of Chancellor Bruening, remarks:

"The vote marked the end of the movement called 'National Opposition' under Hugenberg, in which the members of the Right Wing recognized the alpha and omega of their chance of success. The plebiscite was a great test of this movement and proved a heavy blow to it."

CONSIDERING the vote from a practical business standpoint, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* complains of the harm done Germany by the mere fact of having a plebiscite at this time:

"We can not refrain from censuring the political leaders who have realized for long the danger of this confused plebiscite fight.

"Foreign financial experts were greatly hindered in their efforts. Grave uneasiness was caused not only in foreign financial circles, but throughout the body of foreign public opinion.

"Confidence was questioned. If other countries, through capitalist political leaders and public opinion, are to trust us, they must first see that a majority of the people themselves trust our Government.

"In so far as Sunday's defeat of the plebiscite exprest confidence, the Prussian demonstrators also exprest confidence in Bruening. However, Braun [the Premier of Prussia] was too clever, for the 16,000,000 who stayed away from the polls can not be counted as helping his demonstration. Nevertheless, a great majority has given notice of no great confidence in any other possible coalition to-day."

As the *Berliner Tageblatt* sees it, this is no moment for jubilation, and it observes:

"Prussia decided, not only for herself, but for Germany. Make no mistake! Between the people's comforting Sunday and the reckoning which the republic must face, lies a hard winter. Economic facts will furnish the democratic régime with propaganda for an election fight next spring still harder than the one just finished."

IT is of interest to note the utter cynicism about plebiscites which is exprest by the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung:*

"No German plebiscite so far has succeeded. Their value as an outlet for the people's passions is doubtful. Their aim is psychological, their purpose never fulfilled.

"Their effect is weakened by long delay. Not a single domestic or international economic problem has been solved by a plebiscite."

Nine parties in Germany worked to have the referendum held, and supported the affirmative side of it, we read in a Berlin cable by John Elliott to the New York *Herald Tribune*, and he continues:

"These parties were the National-Socialists (Fascists), Nationalists, Communists, People's party, Economic party, Agrarians, Christian Socialists, People's Conservatives, and German Hanoverians.

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"But this coalition, formidable tho it was, fell almost 4,000,000 votes short of obtaining the 13,500,000 votes required to push Dr. Braun, rugged Socialist Premier of Prussia, from the pinnacle he has occupied for the last ten years.

"Likewise, the total of approximately 9,800,000 votes obtained in favor of dissolution of the Prussian Diet falls almost 2,500,000 votes short of the total of the votes won in Prussia by these same nine parties in the Reichstag elections of eleven months ago."

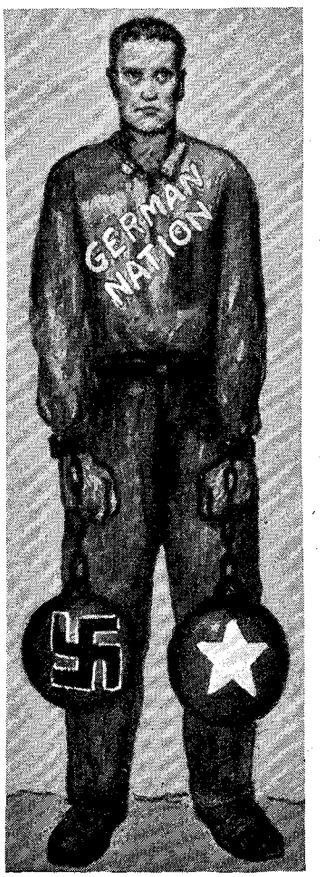
THE French were pleased and the British reassured by the result of the Prussian plebiscite. Stephane Lauzanne declares in the Paris *Matin:*

"It was not only the fate of the Government but the fate of German credit, already weakened, that was risked in this voting.

"A triumph for the forces of Hitler and Moscow would have sunk German credit definitely in an abyss of violence and anarchy which nobody had an interest in seeing. Even after the difficult victory of the republican and Catholic elements, Germany obtained a short-term credit. It depends upon Germany for this to be transformed into long-term confidence."

In England the semi-official newspaper of the MacDonald Government, the Laborite *Daily Herald*, has this to say:

"Prussian democracy has done a service to Europe and Germany by refusing to allow the unholy Nazi-Communist alliance to stampede it into wild and irresponsible gestures."



German Pity

"Poor German nation! If only your hands were freed from Hitlerism and Communism!"
—"Der Wahre Jakob" (Berlin).

Money and Nationalism in China

"CAPITALISTIC NATIONALISM" is the current phrase for China's Nationalistic advance during the three years of the Nanking régime.

Another name for it is "Chekiang capitalism," which, we are told, has sustained the "dictatorship of Chiang Kai-shek" under the direction of Ningpo financial magnates. [Ningpo, it will be recalled, is a walled city and treaty port of Chekiang Province.]

But, as Dr. S. Washio points out in the Tokyo *Trans-Pacific*, the Canton rebellion is a break right within the money supporters of the Nanking Government. At the same time, he urges on our consideration that the real objective of "capitalistic nationalism" in China is to oust foreign control or domination of whatever stripe.

Recalling that Chiang Kai-shek has smashed in rapid succession one rebellion after another, Dr. Washio bids us understand that Chiang Kai-shek's achievements are to be ascribed not so much to his military superiority as to the Nanking Government's greater supply of the sinews of war, which has enabled him to buy over opportunist generals. We read then:

"The practise has been common in all civil wars of China, but never before has it played so large a part as in the suppression of anti-Chiang Kai-shek revolts within the last three years. To that extent a powerful financial influence has come to dominate the politics of China.

"The Nanking Government has raised internal loans aggregating over 600,000,000 taels [a tael equals about 68 cents] since it came to power. Chekiang capitalism has borne most of it.

"Such financial command is unprecedented in the politics of China since the fall of the Manchu dynasty. Undoubtedly Chinese capitalists have been growing richer since the World War, but there are other causes.

"1. T. V. Soong, the head of the Financial Yuan of the Nanking Government, who represents more directly than Chiang Kai-shek the financial interests of the Chekiang clique, has worked for the centralization of banking interests in the hands of Ningpo magnates and to direct specie possest by merchants into central banks.

"Since Ningpo financial interests control most of the industrial interests in Shanghai and the lower Yangtze valleys, and their controlling power has been increased by the political influence of the Nanking Government, Soong's policy has worked almost automatically.

"2. Communist terror that spreads over the whole southern interior has scared out the capital hoarded in rural communities, which has been diverted to the cities. It has been eventually absorbed into central banks.

"3. With the growth of industries the life of the rural population has come to be more and more dependent upon factory products.

"In cotton goods, particularly, Chinese products have come to replace foreign imports. In the first half of this year, Chinese foreign trade with Japan resulted in a small excess of exports, which is an unprecedented phenomenon. All this has strengthened the financial influence of the Chekiang clique."

IN short, declares Dr. Washio, despite political and military feudalism, China has economically made a distinct advance toward "capitalistic nationalism." Remarkable instances of the centralization and spread of China's financial interests can be seen, he tells us, in relation to Manchuria, which, in the days of Chang Tso-lin, was "feudally more independent than any other part of China." But this informant admits that the growth of China's money power and influence is now checked by the independence of Canton, and he goes on:

"Chiang Kai-shek has broken political and military revolts one after another by his superiority in war materials, but the Canton rebellion is a break within the financial influences that were supporting the Nanking Government.

"It is the rivalry between Canton and Ningpo financial interests. This fact is revealed by several factors.

"Tang Shao-yi, the well-known rich old Southern liberal, is figuring prominently in the Canton independence movement.

"T. V. Soong, more than Chiang Kai-shek, is the target of the attack of Canton rebels.

"It has been suggested by Canton that if T. V. Soong were eliminated there might be room for compromise with Nanking. Such a compromise will be impossible for Chiang-Kai-shek."

BUT the most arresting contention of Dr. Washio is that the real intent of finance-ribbed nationalism in China is to throw off the foreign economic yoke. He reminds us that China has obtained tariff autonomy, practically ending the British control of customs, and has prest the Powers for the abolition of extraterritoriality. The set purpose of the Nationalists, it is averred, is to oust foreign economic interests, and Dr. Washio explains:

"In Manchuria, the interests of the South Manchuria Railway are threatened by Chinese parallel lines and the construction of the Hulutao harbor.

"In the south, British interests in Hongkong are menaced by the construction of a rival port, Chungshan harbor, called after the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen's pen-name. Tang Shao-yi is the head of the building committee.

"These harbors and parallel railways are not merely rival undertakings. They are meant to be substitutes when the rival foreign interests will be economically blockaded by antiforeign agitation. Hulutao, Chung-shan, the parallel railways and the nationalized steamship line—strings of antiforeign economic nationalism extending from Manchuria to the South Sea colonies—surpass in their significance anything China has diplomatically won or agitated for."

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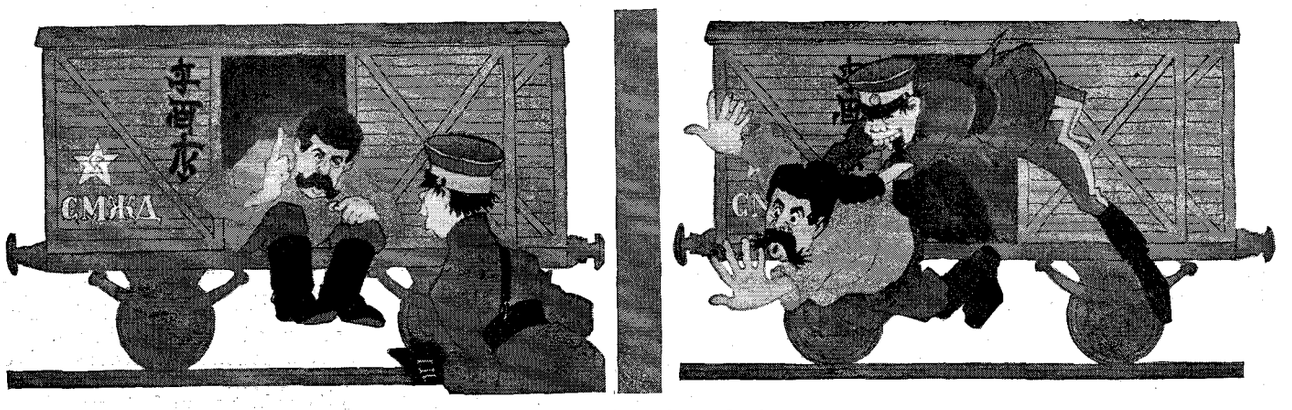

A German Laugh at Stalin

Stalin: "Above all things, Comrade Chinaman, you must always be master in your own house."
The Chinese: "My dear Comrade Stalin, thanks a lot for the tip. Out you go!"
—"Der Wahre Jakob" (Berlin).

Stalin's Longing Eyes on Asia

THE ROCK ON WHICH BOLSHEVISM must stand is not Europe but Asia.

Various German editors are positive on this point. Moreover, they ascribe to Soviet Russia's "Big Boss" a sneering estimate of the importance of European peoples to the future of Communism.

This view of his does not proceed from ignorance, we are told, as might be thought by those who forget that on sundry occasions Stalin has spent considerable time in such European countries as France, Italy, and Finland. According to the Berlin *Vorstoss*—

"Whenever Stalin stands in front of a geographical globe, he looks upon Europe west of the Russian frontier as an absurd appendix to the colossal Continent of Asia. Asia is the region in which Stalin is building the Bolshevik future.

"Hence no event in his official career has so overwhelmed Stalin as the collapse of the Communist policy in China.

"Stalin's views of the possibilities for Communism in central and western Europe are really quite modest. All the greater, therefore, is he concerned regarding the success of Bolshevik agitation in eastern Asia, in India, in Persia, and Arabia. For there dwell vast and undeveloped masses to be organized.

"Western civilization has individualized man too much. This is why civilized man in the western world is opposed to Bolshevism.

"Among the Asiatic peoples the collectivist ideal is powerful, the collectivist urge is intense. There Stalin and his devoted followers see the future of Bolshevism.

"There would be no error at all in the assumption that in the teeming brain of Stalin are shaped dreams no less ambitious than were the longings for world sway of an Alexander the Great or a Napoleon."

STALIN'S longing eyes on Asia, *it is noted further*, have attracted the attention of Japan. And to those who think that the only Powers jealous about Manchuria are China and Japan, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* says that the dispute in Manchuria is really one between Stalin and Japan. This well-informed daily explains:

"Manchuria is really the apple of discord between Stalin's Russia and the new Japan.

"Japan has invested immense assets in this region. For these investments Japan gets oil, iron, coal—materials the Japanese at home have but little of, and material they will need direly in the event of war. Japan is not at all disposed to get out of Manchuria.

"The Bolsheviks under Stalin have clung persistently to their policy of expansion and imperialism. Outer Mongolia is in fact under the sway of Stalin's Russia. The Bolsheviks must live in alarm on account of eastern Siberia as long as northern Manchuria is not an assured buffer for them.

"The Chinese militarist Chang balances between the contestants. Growing intensification of the Russo-Japanese strain and the steady concentration of Siberian regiments along the frontiers combine to make all factions irritable."

Poor Whites Alarm South Africa

BARE EXISTENCE is almost beyond the attainment of the poor whites in South Africa, who are said to be rapidly becoming a menace to the country. That the South African Government has awakened to the gravity of this condition seems apparent in the appointment of a commission to examine into the problem exhaustively.

The trouble began, it appears, during that period when South Africa was regarded as a sort of Eldorado. Extravagant rumors brought large groups of young men from Great Britain and Holland to join the crowds bound for the gold- and diamond-fields. Some made good, but, declares Dr. C. W. Kimmins in the Manchester *Guardian*, large numbers soon found themselves at the end of their resources and unable to return home.

While efficient workmen succeeded in making their way, the unskilled men drifted into casual labor and eventually joined the army of the poor whites. This informant continues:

"Many families came to South Africa from England and Holland during the period in which farming appeared to be a very easy and lucrative proposition.

"For a time all went well, but as competition increased, the less financially secure and capable men were unable to carry on the struggle. They tried other occupations, at which very few were successful; the majority finally became poor whites.

"Natives could often make a farm pay where the white man, his wife, and children could not. During the period of prosperity the farmer relied largely upon cheap native labor for the more strenuous manual occupations."

BUT, when all arguments have been stated to account for the present conditions, Dr. Kimmins maintains, there remains one dominating factor:

"This is that the white family has seriously deteriorated in consequence of its close contact with native influences. The home, with the native servants doing all the menial work, robbing manual labor of all its dignity, with an alien, unwholesome atmosphere, and frequently, however rigidly safeguarded, with a deplorably low standard of morals, is no fit place for the nurture of children.

"At the last stage of the deterioration of the white, many cases are reported of the marriage of white men with native women.

"Missionaries, whose intense sympathy with the natives is beyond all question, and whose experience of their habits and mentality is of the most intimate and extensive character, are unanimous in their condemnation of such mixed marriages.

"It would appear that there are no physiological reasons which should be any bar to matrimony and the production of healthy offspring. Under present circumstances, however, with such an impassable gulf between the traditions, mental outlook, hygiene, and habits of life of the white and the native, marriage means sheer disaster."

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Venizelos Honors Byron

"A DEMOCRACY WITHOUT POETS would be frightful," said Premier Venizelos, bringing to Byron "the deep and sincere homage and the gratitude and remembrance of his whole nation."

This homage was of Greece, but there was given to the Greek Premier the honor of handing to the Mayor of Nottingham the deed of gift by which Sir Julius Cahn has presented to the city the ancestral home of Lord Byron with its parks and gardens.

Completing this gift was that made by Mr. Charles Ian Fraser of the Byron relics at Newstead.

This gesture of Venizelos is novel among modern statesmen.

As the Manchester *Guardian* points out, "to him, naturally, the essential Byron was not the poet nor the aristocrat nor the libertine, but the man who for a few hurried weeks held and knotted together the threads of the conspiracy to free Greece, and who died on the threshold of his crusade."

"He labored for Greece, but he died for Europe," are the Premier's words.

Greece won freedom of government, but the Continent learned freedom of spirit.

Reported in the British papers, Mr. Venizelos's words are worth pondering. Thus:

"The name of Byron and Greece have been rendered inseparable forever. Nobody can think of a free Greece without thinking at the same time of Lord Byron and his death for the freedom of the Greek people.

"There are many who are convinced, as one brilliant English writer puts it, that if Byron had not come to die in sight of the blue lagoon of Missolonghi, on the Easter of 1824, there would not have been Navarino on October of 1827.

"The history of an essential part of Europe would have developed in a different way. Byron labored for Greece, but he died for Europe.

"I am to-day interpreting again on this historic occasion, the unlimited Greek gratitude to the great poet, whose memory is deeply rooted in the hearts of a whole nation with the glamouring enchantment of a national hero or even the halo of a heavenly messenger, who brought from afar, at a supreme moment of distress, a message of hope and confidence to the despairing, the abandoned, and the friendless.

"Byron in going to Greece has been the impersonation of an idea, and by his life and death has created the most cherished link of friendship between the British and the Hellenic nation, thus becoming the ever-living symbol of it.

"An affecting scene is that of to-day when two nations, England and Greece, in front of this majestic mansion, join hands for bowing to the memory of a poet and hero, Britain in admiration and pride, Greece in admiration and gratitude."

BYRON is ranked as the first of the Philhellenes, but that he was wiser than many of his successors is a point that the visiting Greek does not fear to point out even to his country's benefactors:

"We are grateful to all friends of Greece, to the Philhellenes, who, inspired by the loftiest ideals, have served the modern nation by every means. Such Philhellenes, however, working for the liberation of Greece or coming to see the new-born nation, who think that modern Greeks can do no less than renew instantaneously the prowesses of our ancestors in public life, in literature, and in art, have proved a little harmful to Greece.

"Byron did not belong to this category of Philhellenes, and we are grateful to him, not only for what he did, but also for having kept the sense of good proportion in his judgment and sympathy.

"Byron went to immolate his life for Greece, but a poetical genius as well as a political mind grasped rightly the actual situation.

"He realized that it was not possible to demand of a nation which during four whole centuries served under tyranny, at the shortest notice a new Parthenon, a dramatist equal to Sophocles or Euripides, a poet like Pindar, or an orator delivering a new oration of Pericles. It was only under freedom that every achievement, material as well as intellectual, was to flower, and, alas, Greece had only changed masters for centuries. . . .

"We realize, therefore, how deep and rich are the sources from which the devotion of Greeks to the memory of such a man sprouted and sparkled. His name has spread round on the lips of millions of Greeks as that of a most cherished person, and it has become a Christian name for hundreds of Greek boys. The statue of the poet adorns more than one Greek city. A new town built near Athens has been named after him—Byronia.

"The eternal pride of Greece is that her resurrection was associated with some of the noblest accents of the English language. It would be perhaps wise to be afraid of a democracy led by poets, but a democracy without poets, in my opinion, would be frightful.

"It is an admirable idea of establishing in this beautiful park an annual pilgrimage in memory of a man of genius who died at the prime of his life to enter history.

"Nottingham should maintain the ancestral home of Byron as a shrine of pilgrimage for devotion to the ideal and to poetry, and for the worship of liberty and sacrifice."

Keystone photograph

Venizelos Brings Homage to Byron

Attended by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Nottingham, the Greek Premier (on the left) proceeds to the scene of the celebration.

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A Treasure-Trove for Title-Hunters

WHERE DO AUTHORS get titles for novels and plays? The general impression is that the Bible is the best source for an effective title, and for generations novelists have delved into its pages.

Shakespeare, too, apparently, provides an inexhaustible treasury for the title-hunter, as a recent list published in *The Shakespeare Association Bulletin* (New York) demonstrates.

Karl J. Holzknecht, assistant professor of English in New York University, lists in this bulletin no less than thirty-four recent books and plays with titles taken from Shakespeare. "Macbeth" seems the most popular source, with ten titles to its credit. Four come from "As You Like It," three from "Hamlet." Occasionally two authors select the same words—like "Full Fathom Five." Sometimes two of them just avoid a traffic-jam in titles. For instance: Agnes Logan chooses "There Is a Tide," and Dorothy Lambert, "Taken at the Flood."

Professor Holzknecht's complete list now offers invaluable first aid toward eliminating congestion and repetition. Here it is:

LIFE'S FITFUL FEVER—Margaret Nevinson.
"After life's fitful fever he sleeps well."
—*Macbeth*, III, ii.

TO-MORROW AND TO-MORROW—Philip Barry.
"To-morrow and to-morrow and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day."
—*Macbeth*, V, v.

ALL OUR YESTERDAYS—H. M. Tomlinson.
"And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusty death." —*Macbeth*, V, v.

BRIEF CANDLES—Aldous Huxley.
"Out, out, brief candle!" —*Macbeth*, V, v.

THIS POOR PLAYER—Shirley Watkins.

THEIR HOUR UPON THE STAGE—James Agate.

HOUR UPON THE STAGE—A. Pinchot.
"Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage
And then is heard no more." —*Macbeth*, V, v.

THE WEIRD SISTERS—J. Blyth.
"The Weird sisters, hand in hand,
Posters of the sea and land." —*Macbeth*, I, iii.

THE RAVELLED SLEEVE—Betty Inskio.
"Sleep that knits up the ravell'd sleave of care."
—*Macbeth*, II, ii.

LOOK TO THE LADY—Margery Allingham.
"Help me hence, ho!—Look to the Lady."
—*Macbeth*, II, iii.

AND SUCH SMALL DEER—E. V. Lucas.
"Mice and rats, and such small deer."—*King Lear*, III, iv.

THE NIGHT'S CANDLES—Réne Roy.
"Night's Candles are burnt out and jocund day
Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain tops."
—*Romeo and Juliet*, III, v.

GIVE ME MY SIN AGAIN—Naomi G. Royde-Smith.
"Sin from my lips? O trespass sweetly urged!
Give me my sin again." —*Romeo and Juliet*, I, v.

WHO IS SYLVIA?—Kathlyn Rhodes.
"Who is Sylvia? What is she,
That all our swains commend her?"
—*Two Gentlemen of Verona*, IV, ii.

THIS OTHER EDEN—E. V. Knox.
"This other Eden, demi paradise."—*Richard II*, II, i.

TRIP NO FURTHER—Jane Lindsay.
"Trip No Further, pretty sweeting,
Journeys end in lovers meeting."
—*Twelfth Night*, II, iii.

CAKES AND ALE—W. Somerset Maugham.
"Dost thou think, because thou art virtuous, there shall be no more cakes and ale?"—*Twelfth Night*, II, iii.

MERELY PLAYERS—Claude Bragdon.
"All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players."
—*As You Like It*, II, vii.

UNWILLINGLY TO SCHOOL—Anne Allardice.
"Then the whining school-boy, with his satchel
And shining morning face, creeping, like snail,
Unwillingly to school." —*As You Like It*, II, vii.

THEN A SOLDIER—George Braham.
"Then a soldier,
Full of strange oaths, and bearded like a pard."
—*As You Like It*, II, vii.

BUT NOT FOR LOVE—Beatrice Kean Seymour.
"Men have died from time to time and worms have eaten them, but not for love."—*As You Like It*, IV, i.

FULL FATHOM FIVE: A BOOK OF FAMOUS SHIPWRECKS—Frank H. Shaw.

FULL FATHOM FIVE—George G. Foster.
"Full fathom five thy father lies
Of his bones are coral made." —*Tempest*, I, iii.

WHERE THE BEE SUCKS: A BOOK OF FLOWERS—(ed.) Iola Williams.
"Where the bee sucks
There suck I." —*Tempest*, V, i.

SPEAK THE SPEECH—Barrett H. Clark.
"Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to you."
—*Hamlet*, III, ii.

NO TRAVELLER RETURNS—Jane England.
"The undiscovered country from whose bourne
No traveller returns." —*Hamlet*, III, i.

GREEN GIRL—Priscilla Johnston.
"You speak like a green girl." —*Hamlet*, I, iii.

SALAD DAYS—Theodora Benson.
"My salad days, when I was green in judgement."
—*Anthony and Cleopatra*, I, v.

NO GOODNESS IN THE WORM—Gay Taylor.
"There is no goodness in the worm."
—*Anthony and Cleopatra*, V, ii.

AS THE GENTLE RAIN—Isabel C. Clarke.
"The quality of mercy is not strained,
It droppeth, as the gentle rain, from heaven."
—*Merchant of Venice*, IV, i.

SIGH NO MORE, LADIES—Ingaret Gifford.
"Sigh no more, ladies, sigh no more,
Men were deceivers ever."
—*Much Ado About Nothing*, II, iii.

THE EVIL THAT MEN DO—E. Leadbitter.
"The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is oft interred with their bones."
—*Julius Cæsar*, III, ii.

THERE IS A TIDE—Agnes Logan.

TAKEN AT THE FLOOD—Dorothy Lambert.
"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."
—*Julius Cæsar*, IV, iii.

What's Funny in This?

FAMILIARITY takes the edge off humor. Say a name over a dozen times, and the first laugh at its oddity dies in your throat.

Bruno Lessing in the New York *American* sets East and West talking:

"PARIS—As you wander from spot to spot where Americans congregate, you hear many funny things. Here's one from the Ritz Bar. A young Chicago boy was sitting beside a yellowish lad who must have been a native of one of France's Asiatic colonies, but who spoke perfect English.

"CHICAGO—'Say, that's a peach of a pagoda you got out in the Exposition. The catalog says it's "Khmer" architecture. What's "Khmer"?'

"YELLOW—'Old stuff. One of the old king's boys.'

"CHICAGO—'It's such a funny name. The idea of anybody being named Khmer.'

"YELLOW—'Oh, I don't know. What's funny about it? You've got a chap running your American exhibit who calls himself Bascom Slemp.'

"CHICAGO—'What's funny about that?'

"YELLOW—'What's his real name?'

"CHICAGO—'Bascom Slemp.'

"YELLOW—'Ha! Ha! Ha!'"

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When Novelists Become Lawbreakers

A MYRIAD OF FASCINATING ASPECTS of nature—human and otherwise—have now been opened up to the novelist.

Nowadays the story-teller plunges into psychoanalysis, radioactivity, relativity; he delves into the whims and secrets of the ductless glands; atoms, electrons, and protons can not escape his searching gaze.

All have become grist in the "best-seller's" fiction mill.

At least so claims Dr. Wilhemine E. Key, specialist in heredity. Interviewed by Miss Marjorie Van de Water for *Everyweek Magazine*, which is syndicated by the News Enterprise Association, Dr. Key nevertheless points out that in the more familiar and certain field of heredity, most novelists "lag lamentably behind, and subscribe to wornout beliefs that would shame the most carelessly unintelligent."

Such skilled practitioners of the craft of fiction as Joseph Hergesheimer, Alice Brown, and May Sinclair, according to Dr. Key, blandly violate laws of heredity which are known to every biologist and geneticist. "In novels any kind of father and mother can have any kind of son or daughter." That is impossible in real life. To prove her point, Dr. Key analyzes the plot of Alice Brown's "Black Drop":

"In the story, *Charles Tracy* 'took back' to a seventeenth-century ancestor from whom he received the 'black drop.' This ancestor was sallow and lean, with a heavy brow, small eyes, and an obstinate chin. Of his portrait it is said that it would do for a 'witch-burning, man-hanging judge.'

"*Charles*, like his forebear, is a dark and violent man, appearing in the bosom of an eminently respectable family.

"We are led to infer that this 'black drop' meandered along the stream of hereditary potentialities for nearly three centuries without once making an appearance. But the main attributes for which the drop stands, the swarthy coloring of hair and skin, the unstable temper, the tendency to sex obliquity, all belong to the traits which tend strongly to make their appearance in fairly definite proportions from generation to generation. . . . In life, it just doesn't happen that way."

"The Three Black Pennys," an acknowledged masterpiece by Joseph Hergesheimer, is also found inconsistent with modern genetics. Miss Van de Water summarizes this criticism:

"In this work it was not a drop, but 'a certain black stream of Welsh blood cropping out undiminished after generations.'

"The undesirable hereditary tendencies skip two and three generations, to appear again in a manner quite at variance with all known and accepted genetic laws.

"'The most flagrant violation of current genetic conceptions is to be found in A. S. M. Hutchinson's "This Freedom,"' Dr. Key said. 'This is the novel which so stirred the ire of the feminists a few years ago. Here the violation is the more deplorable because the author knows so well how to employ devices for giving his characters and situations the illusion of reality.'

"*Rosalie's* father was, to quote the story, 'a fierce, flying figure, scudding about on the face of his parish in the wilds of Suffolk. The mother was a completely negative character. Dr. Key described the daughter born of this unpromising marriage:

"'She was beautiful, she was intelligent and ardent. She was admirable, and she felt that she was effective; and she had a confidence "amounting almost to a feeling of power." She has, too, a wonderful warmth of sympathy and human understanding.'

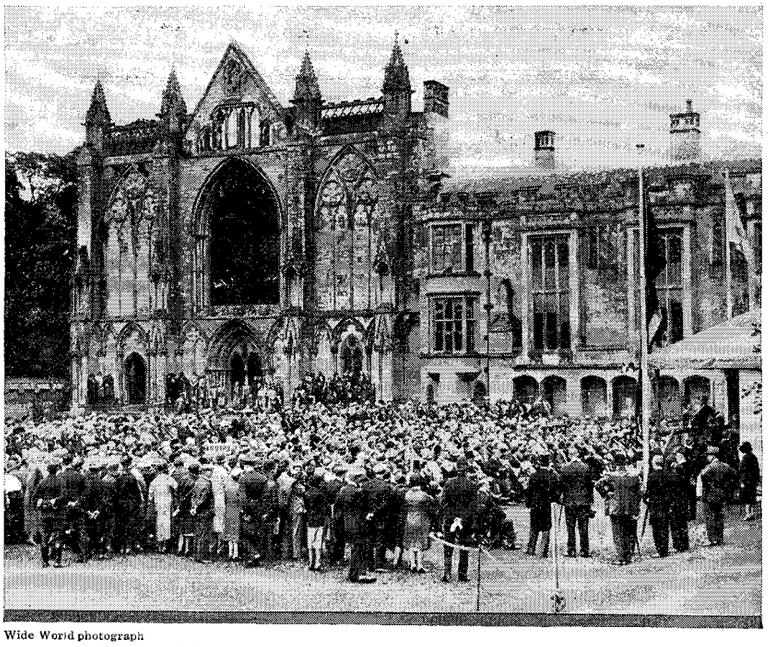
"*Rosalie*, in other words, was a bundle of positive traits, none of which, the author would have his readers believe, was inherited from her parents. In such an imposing array of characters you would expect some to be dominant, and dominant traits have a way of showing themselves in each generation.

"Another stumbling-block which frequently keeps the fiction-writer from creating his characters in accordance with scientific laws is the danger of confusing social heredity with physical heredity.

"Many human lives are ruined, not through any hereditary defect, but through outworn traditions, prejudices, and unfortunate teachings.

"The error of blaming physical heredity for the disastrous effects of this social kind of heredity is illustrated, Dr. Key believes, by May Sinclair's 'Mary Olivier.'"

ON the other hand, Dr. Key is convinced that in Margaret Kennedy's "The Fool of the Family" the mysterious processes of human heredity are accurately described.



Wide World photograph

Here Byron Passed His Young Days

Now Nottingham receives Newstead Abbey as a permanent memorial. The crowd have assembled to hear Venizelos.

The Cover

THE old bridges in Bruges have been an inspiration for many an artist.

Bruges lives from its past, and has retained its historical atmosphere.

It is often called the Venice of the North; situated in Belgium in the Lowlands of Flanders, it is zigzagged by narrow canals which reflect old buildings from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

The soft light due to the low skies adds to the pastel colors of these waters and buildings.

Life itself here is picturesque—the customs and costumes of the peasantry are still preserved; bells and carillons fill the air with their spiritual appeal; swans glide silently over the silent waters; and artists are undisturbed in a city which feels and looks like a living museum.

Compare this description of the city with the scene on the cover and you will see how closely the artist, Céline Baekeland, has caught the color of the place.

Mrs. Baekeland was born in Belgium, and received her first lessons in drawing there. Since coming to America she has specialized in interiors, mainly painted at her camp in the Adirondacks.

She remains in the amateur ranks through not offering her work for sale, tho she has held several exhibitions.

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Hard Times for Cupid

THE DEPRESSION HURT DAN CUPID, too; and it also slowed down the wheels of the divorce mills.

Paradoxically, romance was blighted and marital love was sustained by the same forces.

Husbands and wives, apparently, were too busy in 1930 trying to make both ends meet to quarrel, and, anyway, there wasn't much left for court costs if they should flare up and consider leaving it to the judge. And with jobs scarce and uncertain, and salaries and wages dwindling, men and women who might have considered halving their joys and sorrows realized that it might mean a doubling of their expenses. So fewer knots were tied and untied.

At that, however, the decline in marriages was more than the decline in divorces. Marriages in 1930, as compared with those in 1929, declined 8.5 per cent; while divorces, similarly compared, declined only 5.9 per cent. The difference was even more marked on a per capita basis, with 9.2 marriages and 1.56 divorces among each 1,000 of population in 1930, compared with 10.1 marriages and 1.66 divorces in 1929.

The count, as made public in a preliminary report of the Census Bureau, shows 1,128,180 marriages and 191,630 divorces in 1930, compared with 1,232,559 marriages and 201,468 divorces in 1929. Annulments also decreased, numbering 4,333 in 1930 as against 4,408 in 1929.

While the net decrease in the number of marriages in the country as a whole was 8.5 per cent., the relative change in the several States, according to the report, ranged from a decrease of 28.5 per cent. in Texas to an increase of 29.5 per cent. in New Mexico.

A SUMMARY of the report in *The United States Daily* (Washington) shows that—

"Only nine States reported increases—Maine, 3.9 per cent.; Nebraska, 0.5 per cent.; Virginia, 1.3 per cent.; Kentucky, 2.1 per cent.; Louisiana, 1.0 per cent.; Oklahoma, 2.2 per cent.; New Mexico, 29.5 per cent.; Arizona, 4.2 per cent.; and Nevada, 6.4 per cent. Of these nine States seven adjoin States in which recent changes in the marriage laws require from three to five days to elapse between the application for a marriage license and the issuance of the same.

"Virginia adjoins North Carolina where a law, effective July 1, 1929, applies to those under twenty-one years of age; Kentucky's increase is due in part to a change made in the laws of Tennessee, effective on the same date, but applicable to all parties; Louisiana, Oklahoma, and New Mexico adjoin the State of Texas where a law requiring physical examination as well became effective June 13, 1929; and Arizona and Nevada adjoin the State of California where the law became effective July 29, 1927.

"In the case of North Carolina and Tennessee, five days must elapse, while California and Texas require three days.

"The rate of marriages per 1,000 of the population ranged from 4.6 in North Carolina and 4.7 in Delaware, to 20.5 in New Mexico, and 67.0 in Nevada.

"In general, the changes in the number of marriages per 1,000 of the population form a more satisfactory index of the trend with regard to marriage in the several States than do the actual number of marriages, because they take account of differences in the rate of increase in the general population."

Numerous requests for information concerning the relative number of marriages to each divorce had been made, and, for the first time, this, we read, is now computed:

"In 1930, for the United States as a whole, 5.9 marriages for each divorce were reported, as against 6.1 in 1929.

"The District of Columbia and New York State, each having but one cause for absolute divorce, reported 57.5 and 24.5, respectively, while the rates in the other States ranged from 12.9 marriages to each divorce in Georgia to 2.3 marriages to each divorce in Nevada.

"The changes in the various States, as regards the number of divorces compared with the year 1929, ranged from a decrease of 19.1 per cent in the District of Columbia to an increase of 21.3 per cent in Delaware. Increased rates for divorces were reported by nine other States—Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and California.

"The ratio of divorces per 1,000 of the population in the individual States in 1929 ranged from 0.19 in the District of Columbia and 0.38 in New York to 3.22 in Oklahoma, and 28.67 in Nevada."

THO the divorce record for 1930 was lower than for the preceding year, the Washington *Times* says that there were still too many divorces. "For every six marriages," it notes, "there was one divorce." Taking it for granted, it seems, that the feminine half of the household is mainly responsible for the disagreements which lead to divorce, the Washington *News* observes that wives have been busier than they have been for some time. "And so there has been less discontent—and fewer divorces." This, it says, is not intended to argue that poverty and hardship are essentials of contented marriage. Too much work and worry can break as many homes as too much idleness. "But during this year of very practical endeavor a good many women may discover the tonic effect of a sufficiently absorbing occupation on the health, the disposition, and married happiness."

But we are not allowed to forget that there are forty-eight States and nearly as many different sets of marriage and divorce laws. South Carolina is the only State which does not permit divorce for any reason. But those who encounter difficulty in breaking the ties in one State may go to another State and be eased of their burdens. So that, as the Burlington *Free Press* points out, it is of little use for any State to try to put up the bars on marriage and divorce so long as adjoining States continue to make it easier to take on or throw off the marriage ties. And *The Free Press* repeats the old question:

"How can our children be taught that there is anything sacred about marriage when various States emphasize by their laws that marriage is a man-made institution to be put on or taken off like a garment, without reason or obligation?

"So long as there is such a diversification of laws on the subject, many people will not take seriously any moral code in marriage and divorce, or in sex matters generally.

"It is about time that the States agreed to establish some sort of uniform marriage and divorce laws in this country, so that a man and woman legally married in one State may be sure that they are legally married in all other States, and so that it will not be possible for a husband or wife to go across a State line and get a divorce which could not be secured in the State where husband and wife have been living."

Garden Paths

By Arthur Wallace Peach

HERE mortal hands made beauty everywhere
With shy co-workers, wind and sun and dew,
And fashioned out of earth's most transient things
A charm forever old, forever new.

From trodden thoroughfares of din and toil
We enter here to peace that beauty lays
Upon the heart, and read in leaf and bloom
Prophetic words whose truth outlasts our days.

The fragrant paths run through the garden's peace,
And he who walks with vision clear can see
Ever beyond the borders shining, still,
The garden of the soul called Arcady!

—*The Times, New York.*

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A Spy Turned Buddhist Monk

WHEN HIS SON WENT TO THE GALLOWS in England, Trebitsch Lincoln's house of cards collapsed about his ears, and the former oil prospector, clergyman, Member of Parliament, and international spy sought refuge in Buddhism.

Not merely that, for he has recently completed his ordination as the first foreigner to become a Buddhist monk in China.

It is a rather remarkable story about this once famous spy, which is revealed to us by Edward Hunter in *The China Weekly Review* (Shanghai). Incidentally, it discloses that three or four hundred educated foreigners in Asia, some of whom were Christian missionaries, have embraced the religion of Buddha. To be a Buddhist, we are told, is to open all the doors in the Far East.

It was in a Chinese house in an out-of-the-way corner of Peiping that Mr. Hunter found the erstwhile spy. He presented an odd figure in his Eastern attire. He had on a flowing kimono, Chinese cloth slippers, and loose, white cotton trousers such as the natives wear. "His partly gray beard had not been shaved for days, and his dark brown eyes peered forth from a small distinctly Semitic face." On his clean-shaven head were two rows of six scars each—burnt into his bald pate only recently as part of the ceremony of his ordination as a Buddhist monk.

He was unmistakable in his avowal that he had renounced this earth. He said to Mr. Hunter, we read:

"My being a Buddhist means that I no longer have any interest in the world. I am fifty-three years of age. I have gone through life with eyes open and observant. I saw nothing but suffering around me, nothing but trouble and new trouble and ever-increasing troubles which an unthinking generation attempts to drown in a wild orgy of jazz and more selfishness.

"Being a human being like the rest of you, I also sought happiness ever since I entered the world, and like the rest of you could not find it. At one time I was a Christian minister, but the more I thought the less I believed, and finally I left the Christian Church. Then I sought the way of happiness in Plato, Socrates, Kant, Nietzsche, and Schopenhauer. I sought happiness by the acquisition of money, by running after fame and power. The more I tried the more I realized the impossibility of the whole thing. And my life was full of unhappiness.

"I saw that life really was a tragedy. Others may not agree with that, but that is how I found it, and so I turned my back on life and became a Buddhist."

Acme Newspicture

Once a Spy

Trebitsch Lincoln, internationally known character, becomes China's first foreign Buddhist monk.

HERE naturally arises the question whether Trebitsch Lincoln could not have found the peace of mind he sought in the Christian faith if he had tried as ardently as he now professes to try to find happiness in the footsteps of Buddha.

The former spy's interest in Buddhism, he said, began thirty years ago; but it was only six years ago that he abruptly decided to abjure the Christian faith and take up the new. He has written an article entitled "Why I Became a Buddhist Monk," from which Mr. Hunter quotes a few paragraphs. The proselyte goes into the story of his failure and disillusionment, and says that Christianity has become bankrupt in Europe and America. Thousands would rise up to refute his criticism of Christianity, but there is, perhaps, something to reflect upon in what he says about a growing interest in Buddhism and a coming conflict between Buddhism and Christianity:

"There is altogether an ever-increasing interest and growing understanding for the doctrine of the Buddha in the Western world.

"In Germany there is a Buddhist House near Berlin, established by the late Dr. Danlike; there are Buddhist groups in Hamburg, Leipzig, Dresden, and some other cities, and there is a Buddhist lodge in Munich under the leadership of the greatest Buddhist savant the Western world has so far produced—Dr. Grimm. With this lodge in Munich there is affiliated a group of Buddhists in the south of France which I established last year when I was in France, and the headquarters of which are in Nice.

"There are several Buddhist lodges in England, and there is a Buddhist temple near London, built by the Anagarika Dharmapals of Ceylon some two years ago. There are several groups in America, and in America as well as England and Germany there are several Buddhist publications.

"It can safely be predicted that the great conflict between Christianity and Buddhism has been ushered in the Western world, and it can also be predicted that this conflict will be fought out within the next 200 years to the only possible end—the elimination of Christianity with its superstitions and absurdities, and the victory of the doctrine of the Buddha.

"For centuries the Christians of Europe have sent missionaries to China to teach the Chinese a doctrine which at home in their own countries has produced most terrible wars, bloodshed, hatred, strife and a collapse of the whole economic system. It is now time that the Buddhists of China send missionaries to Europe and America and teach the peoples there the truths of Buddhism, teach them that grasping and greed and unkindness and brutal materialism will bring utter ruin to them, teach them the way to peace and happiness, teach them to be kind and not cruel, teach them the truth of life instead of the illusions of a supposed heaven."

To which it may be replied that Trebitsch Lincoln could have found in Christianity all the truths he attributes to Buddhism, and perhaps a haven at last.

A Lesson From Canada

THO it is only six years old, all friends of Christian union will be heartened by the story of the United Church of Canada. It flourishes in spite of rivalry.

Presbyterians, Methodists, and Congregationalists came together at the altar in 1925. Then there were 600,522 members. As the New York *Christian Advocate* (Methodist) summarizes the figures:

"Now there are 662,253, a gain in each year of union. The 369,562 families are now 417,815.

"Tho there are fewer Sunday-schools, there are 56,000 more pupils and 64,000 more members in young people's societies.

"Tho church property values have risen by $14,000,000, the debt is up only $1,700,000. Pastors' salaries show a gain of $500,000 despite the depression, which has reduced the total amount raised by the United Church from $16,968,243 in 1925–26, to $16,421,286 in the year ending December 31, 1930.

"These figures are commended to the attention of those who think that unification means stagnation, that Methodists, for example, will not work for a union organization as they would for the real John Wesley brand of church.

"The United Church enjoys a healthy growth despite the unfortunate rivalry of the continuing Presbyterians, who press their home missions campaign into Northwestern parishes where the union organization is fully equipped to care for all the Protestant people."

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Loving Their Neighbors

SYNAGOGS HAVE HOUSED CHRISTIAN congregations on more than one occasion, as we are reminded by one whose memory was stirred by the article, "A Hospitable Synagog," which appeared in these pages July 25.

Likewise Christian congregations have not been unmindful of what they owe to Israel.

And it is not without significance, perhaps, that the interchange of Jewish and Christian courtesies now recorded occurred in the South.

From Atlanta James N. Reynolds writes that in 1900 the Crawford Street (First) Methodist Church of Vicksburg, Mississippi, undertook the erection of a new church building "and quite unexpectedly the Congregation Ansche Chesed (Benevolent People), through their officers, offered their ample and handsome temple for the services of their Christian neighbors as long as they required it." The offer was gratefully accepted, "and the two people dwelt together in perfect accord for a long time." Mr. Reynolds goes on with other instances:

"Later, when the First Baptist people of Vicksburg rebuilt their house of worship, the Jews came forward in exactly the same way, and the Baptists dwelt with them as had the Methodists previously.

"Still later, when the Methodists had the misfortune to be visited by a disastrous fire that destroyed the main portion of their fine building, for the second time the Jews came forward to lend a helping hand of the most substantial type.

"It is quite needless to say that the Protestants of Vicksburg and their Jewish brethren are on the very finest plane of accord in all that pertains to religious and civic cooperation. These hospitalities of the Jewish Reformed Congregation have had proper acknowledgment by these two Christian peoples, and I know that the Mississippi Conference of the Methodist Church has spread upon its minutes a proper record of and thanks for these Jewish acts.

"About the same time as the first instance a similar interchange of religious courtesy and accord was exhibited between the Saint Francis Street (First) Methodist Church of Mobile, and its Jewish colaborer, Temple Shaaria Shamoyin, when one rebuilt its house of worship and the other an entirely new one. The Temple possesses a beautiful silver candelabra from the church, and the church has an equally prized gift from the Temple.

"In Atlanta about a year ago the Jewish Temple found itself without a house of worship pending completion of a magnificent new one. The First Presbyterian Church offered its splendid auditorium for all the Holiday Services of the Jews for two successive seasons, and the Jewish people gladly accepted. One leading Jewish layman characterized the incident as a real 'Christian' act on the part of the Presbyterians, never to be forgotten. What I wish to bring out is that these incidents are not as sparse as it is easy to suppose they are, and while it is true that they are perhaps but the beginning of that spirit that should by all counts characterize the followers of a common Lord, it is equally certain that the beginning has been made, and that not just yesterday. It is the writer's belief that these and more significant incidents will come to public notice in constantly multiplying frequency."

ANOTHER instance is added by Mr. Reynolds:

"The Jewish Order of B'nai B'rith held its convention for the Southeast in Temple Beth Elohim at Charleston (where Reformed Judaism in America was set up, and in whose building the first organ in any synagog in America was installed) during the early spring of this year. A Gentile, an Irishman, Senator-elect, was invited to make the main address, and he, too, frankly admitted the long trail of Gentile wrongs to the Jewish people, and set forth the never-failing part of the Jews in every country-wide and civic movement, as well as the always absent retaliation they might easily have shown for the many injustices that have been accorded them.

"Concluding: these instances have all been in the South. Shall we say that proves the oft-repeated remark (often a slur) that the South is the most sincerely and the most generally religious section of this great common country of ours?"

Methodism for To-morrow

A HAND-PICKED BODY OF METHODIST leaders recently formulated a Methodist position on modern problems ranging from naval parity on the one hand to birth control on the other.

These ministers, educators, editors, laymen, and laywomen—350 of them—looked at the pressing problems of labor, capital, race, crime, and what not in the light of religion. Everything was under the heading of "The Significance of Jesus Christ in the Modern World." The delegates, who paid their own expenses, met on the campus of Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio.

They represented as accurate a cross-section of the thinking of the Methodist denomination as can be secured, writes Miron A. Morrill in *The Christian Century* (Undenominational). He gives us this summary:

"We believe in private property, most of us. We believe in the capitalistic system of ownership and control based upon this right of property—altho we wish to make many alterations in it.

"We believe that the system can be salvaged. We believe, further, that the Christian Gospel is the only influence that can 'save' the present order. There are among us a few moderate Socialists, and one or two radicals, but most of us fundamentally believe in the present order.

"In our published resolutions we have taken a good many positions that must in all fairness be considered 'advanced.' There are men here who have made deep and genuine sacrifices in support of the convictions that are being exprest in these pronouncements.

"We have, for example, renounced our belief in the maintenance for the United States Navy of parity with the navies of other nations; but we have also exprest our consuming hope that the United States will stand at the disarmament conference in February for the complete disarmament of the nations of the world, except for police purposes.

"We have protested the decision of the United States Supreme Court denying citizenship to Prof. Douglas Macintosh.

"We have commended the administration's policy of limitation of armed protection for American property investments in foreign lands.

"We have adopted a guarded but courageous statement approving the use within the marriage relation of scientifically approved methods of contraception. We have urged that physicians be allowed to impart information on this matter to their clients.

"We make the naturalistic approach to a theory of ethics, yet we arrive at the moral imperative that can not be denied—that is the voice of God speaking to our souls."

THE conference also protested the denial of the right of academic freedom.

And, in the words of William W. Reid in the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate* (Methodist):

"It declared for the abolition of every bar of race and color anywhere in the world, and for international relationships that preserve the values of personality in peoples of all colors and creeds.

"In the field of penology, the conference outlined an extensive program for more scientific and enlightened care of the criminal classes, with 'sentences fitted to the persons, not measured by the crimes.'

"These reforms include: The segregation of offenders with reference to age, type of crime, and frequency of offense; trained keepers instead of political appointees; labor for prisoners, with return for their labor paid to their families; prison farms and schools, rather than rows of cells and inactivity; and mental examinations for all offenders.

"The conference also pointed out that 'we face a winter of terrific unemployment and unspeakable suffering' because of the economic condition throughout the country, and that only action by Congress can give the relief necessary.

"It was stated that private relief agencies are near the end of their resources, and that municipalities and States are in many cases facing bankruptcy because they have raised funds up to their bond limits to relieve the unemployed."

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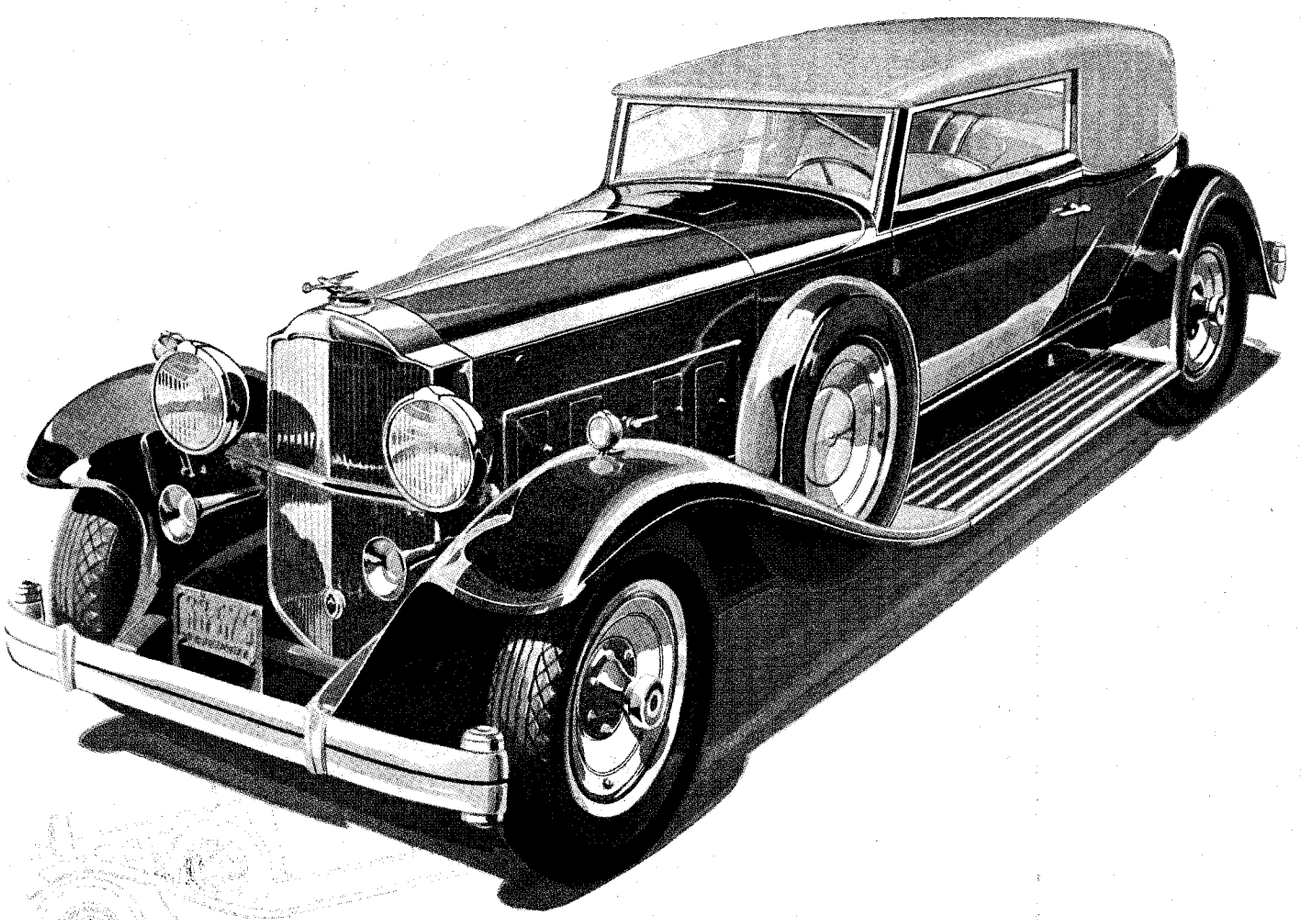

IN THE new Convertible Victoria for five Packard has anticipated the desires of a discriminating clientele. Preference in body styles in the past has swung from open cars to closed—but now open car smartness combined with closed car comfort is meeting with wide appreciation. And so Packard offers the Victoria, which, with the Coupe-Roadster for two or four and the Sedan for five, provides an unusual choice of convertible models to buyers of either the Packard Eight or Packard Eight De Luxe. ¶ In all, the new Continental Packard Eights are available in a complete range of twelve body types. All have longer wheelbases, wider tread, lower and roomier bodies. Power is greater, smoother, quieter. Four-speed, synchro-mesh transmission provides greater driving ease. While the exclusive Packard *Ride Control*—dash-adjustable shock absorbers—insures supreme riding comfort whatever the road, load or temperature. The new Packard cars are more beautiful, more distinguished, more luxurious than ever before—and their riding ease is unmatched throughout the world of fine cars.

PACKARD

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A CAR FOR EVERY PURSE AND PURPOSE

CHEVROLET

Roadster	$ 475
Sport Roadster	495
Phaeton	510
Coupe	535
Coupe (5 Windows)	545
Coach	545
Sport Coupe	575
5 Passenger Coupe	595
Convertible Cabriolet	615
Sedan	635
Special Sedan	650
Landau Phaeton	650

PONTIAC

Coupe	$ 675
Sedan, 2-Door	675
Sport Coupe	715
Sedan, 4-Door	745
Convertible Coupe	745
Custom Sedan	785

OLDSMOBILE

Sedan, 2-Door	$ 845
Coupe	845
Sport Coupe	895
Sedan, 4-Door	925
Convertible Roadster	935
Patrician Sedan	960

OAKLAND

Coupe	$ 895
Sedan, 2-Door	895
Sport Coupe	975
Sedan, 4-Door	995
Convertible Coupe	995
Custom Sedan	1,055

BUICK

2 Pass. Business Coupe "56"	$1,025
2 Door Sedan "50"	1,035
Sport Roadster "54"	1,055
Phaeton "55"	1,055
4 Pass. Special Coupe "56S"	1,055
4 Door Sedan "57"	1,095
4 Pass. Conv. Coupe "8-56C"	1,095
2 Pass. Business Coupe "66"	1,285
4 Pass. Special Coupe "66S"	1,325
Sport Roadster "64"	1,335
Phaeton "65"	1,335
4 Door Sedan "67"	1,355
4 Pass. Coupe "86"	1,535
4 Door Sedan "87"	1,565
Sport Roadster "94"	1,610
7 Pass. Phaeton "95"	1,620
4 Pass. Country Club Coupe "96S"	1,720
5 Pass. Coupe "96"	1,765
4 Door Sedan "91"	1,785
4 Pass. Conv. Coupe "8-96C"	1,785
7 Pass. 4 Door Sedan "90"	1,935
7 Pass. Limousine "90L"	2,035

LA SALLE V-8

Coupe, 2 Passenger	$2,195
Roadster	2,245
Convertible Coupe	2,295
Sedan, 5 Passenger	2,295
Coupe, 5 Passenger	2,295
Touring, 7 Passenger	2,345
Town Sedan, 5 Passenger	2,345
Sedan, 7 Passenger	2,475
Imperial	2,595
All-Weather Phaeton	3,245
Sedanet	3,245
5 Pass. Sedanet Cabriolet	3,245

CADILLAC V-8

Coupe, 2 Passenger	$2,695
Coupe, 5 Passenger	2,795
Sedan, 5 Passenger	2,795
Roadster, 2 Passenger	2,845
Town Sedan	2,845
Phaeton	2,945
Convertible Coupe	2,945
Sedan, 7 Passenger	2,945
Imperial	3,095
Touring	3,195
All-Weather Phaeton	3,795

CADILLAC V-12

Coupe, 2 Passenger	$3,795
Coupe, 5 Passenger	3,895
Sedan, 5 Passenger	3,895
Roadster	3,945
Town Sedan	3,945
Phaeton	4,045
Convertible Coupe	4,045
Sedan, 7 Passenger	4,195
Touring	4,295
Imperial	4,345
All-Weather Phaeton	4,895

CADILLAC V-16

31 Fleetwood Custom Models $5,350 to $9,700

Special Custom Models, up to $15,000

All prices f. o. b. factories. The G. M. A. C. convenient time payment plan is available on all General Motors Products sold to the public.

GM
GENERAL MOTORS

In the building of General Motors cars, there is no compromise with standards. If a part fails to conform to specifications, in either substance or dimensions, it is rejected. The General Motors Corporation provides its Divisions with modern plants, up-to-date machinery and equipment, and every known facility for progressive manufacture. Materials, both raw and finished, are obtained from reliable sources, and uniformity in quality is assured through th watchful care of skilled inspectors. Craft manship is of high order, tasks are performe with neatness and dispatch, and, whereve possible, savings are effected. Direct resul are smooth performance, quietness, depend ability, long life and unusually low price Sound manufacturing is a General Moto fundamental and is clearly reflected in th outstanding values of General Motors car

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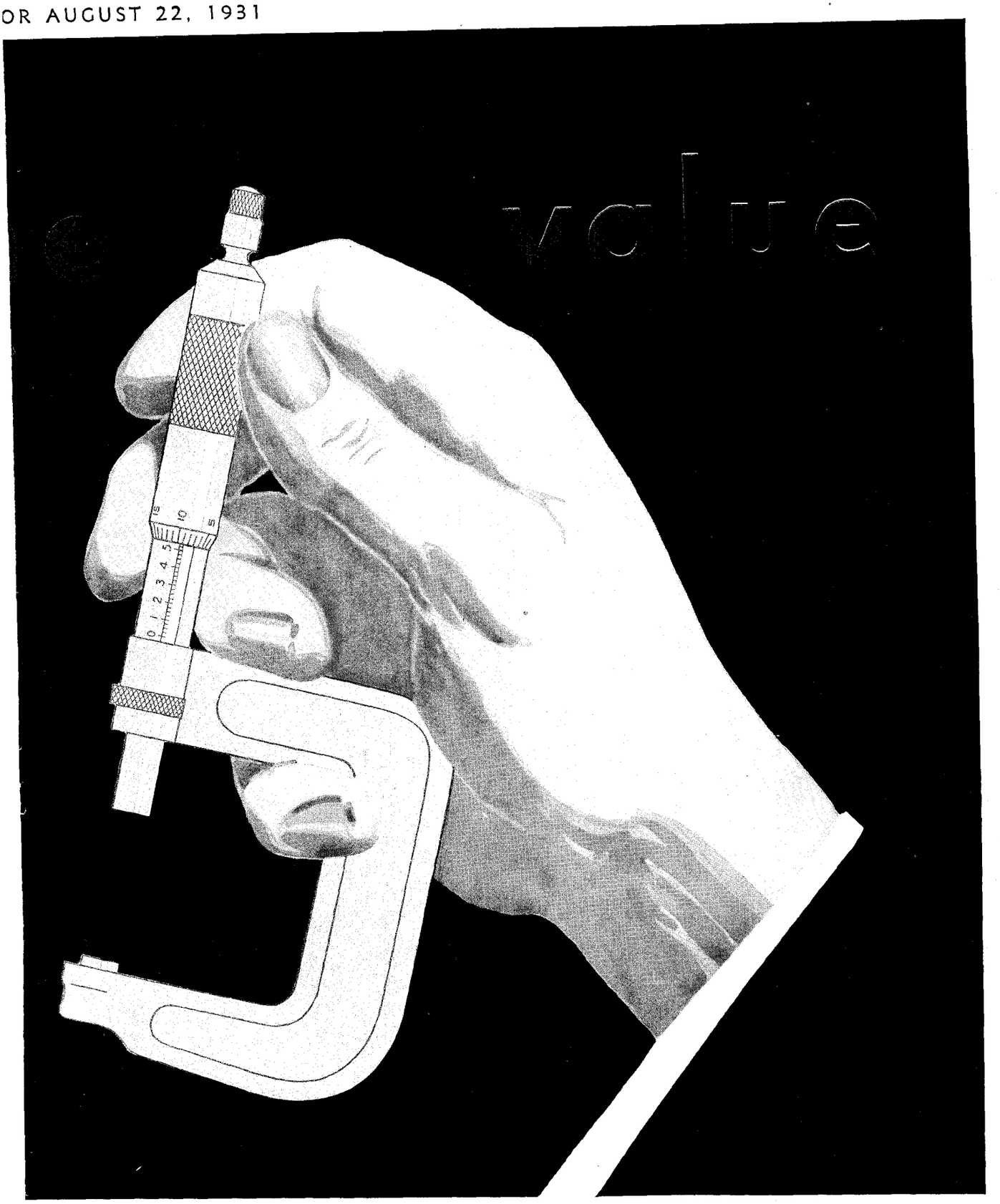

GENERAL MOTORS CARS HAVE OUTSTANDING VALUE

HEVROLET • PONTIAC • OLDSMOBILE • OAKLAND • BUICK • LA SALLE • CADILLAC • BODIES BY FISHER

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CURRENT POETRY

UNSOLICITED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT CAN NOT BE RETURNED. UNPUBLISHED POETRY UNAVAILABLE

IN a delightful periodical, which claims to be "really rural"—*The Countryman* (Idbury, Kingham, Oxford, England is its simple rural address!)—we find a poet who exposes the myth of the "good old times":

THE HAPPY HIGHWAY

BY ELSPET KEITH

Yesterday

Road, you're a liar!

Ruts, holes and boulders; robbers, tolls and mire.
Loud, swollen drivers, soaked with drink and rain,
Strained goaded horses, lashed by cords of fire.
Footsore, the shoeless trudged that path of pain.

To-day

Run, run new road. The world you leave behind
Lies dim and sad and filled with shades of fear.
Galanty shows of landless men: a hind
Tied to a whipping post; in stocks with ears
Close cropt, a luckless wight who spoke his heart
To his proud lord; serfs with slit noses peer
Past witches burning. Sorrow was their part
Though song and banter mingled with their tears.
Enough, enough! The clumsiest motor van
That lumbers o'er our road gives greater ease
Than ever monarch knew. New love for man
Is here. New light and—progress—if you please!
O'er happy highway the swift car passes
Lithe, sunburnt, bare-kneed, singing lads and lasses.

To-morrow

Freed thought mounts higher. On the plane's pinion
Man cleaves an airy way in new dominion.

POETRY and economics are not enemies. *The New Statesman and Nation* (London) makes a universal case out of a local one:

UNDEVELOPED LAND

BY MACFLECKNOE

When the roar of the city frets me, when I shrink
from its blazing lights,
I dream of the cool, green vistas, and the quiet
days and the nights
In a tiny corner of England, the haven where I
would be;
And I think of the wicked landlords who hold it
in trust for me.
. . . . . .
There are wastes of gorse and of heather; there are
glades where you stroll to-day
Through a dim Arthurian forest (and everywhere
rights of way);
There are sites that should be a gold mine to let
upon building lease.
All barren and unproductive—excepting of joy
and peace.

There's a park which is free to all men; but it's
privately owned, which means
That there isn't even a bandstand, or a kiosk, or
slot machines;
But only the rolling greensward, and the tall trees
and the deer,
And the flowering shrubs reflected in the lazy
waters clear.

If ever I snatch a weapon and mount on a barri-
cade,
It won't be for party slogans or a blue or a red
cockade,
But to keep one corner of England that's free
from the spoiler's hand,
And isn't "fully developed" to pay for the tax on
land.

THERE are some who refuse to be world-minded. The New York *American* is hospitable to this thought:

A BALLADE OF HERBERT HOOVER

BY OLIVER HERFORD

Was ever man with such colossal heart
(And nerve) as this? You may recall how he
To feed the Belgians cabbage à la carte
Tore billions from the U. S. Treasury.
Moratorium's now on his *tapis*,
To succor London, Berlin, Paris, Rome;
Dear Mister Herbert Hoover, can't you see
A Moratorium begins at home.

He has two faces, focussed worlds apart
Like Janus of the old mythology;
One face smiles o'er the sea, through tears that
start,
The other views his own land's misery
And turns away. "Too bad, but not for me,
Private subscription must the country comb."
Deaf to the Unemployed, the Farmer's plea
A Moratorium begins at home.

Is it a stroke of Politician's art?
Of smart electioneering strategy
To buy next Fall in the Convention's mart
The German and Italian vote, maybe?
Or is it just the Psychic Density
Of one who has no spare-room in his dome?
For the humanitarian verity
A Moratorium begins at home.

ENVOY

VOTERS who in your ballots hold the key
To a bright Sunrise or a Dismal Gloam,
Let your votes tell the Nation you agree
A Moratorium begins at home.

IN *The Far East* (organ of the Chinese Mission Society of St. Columbans, Neb.) we find a poignant little poem dealing with the mystery of pain:

THE BLIND PURSUER

BY ADA ALDEN

Through the faint day, and even in his dreams,
The pain pursues him edged and merciless,
Or just a blunt distress.
All night the tortured, crying mysteries—
Bones, muscles, nerves, whose names he does not
know—
Are thrusting out their masked identities;
Battering and breaking down the fast-shut door,
Beyond whose silence swings the radiant sign
That pain shall be no more.

GEORGE RUSSELL, Irish statesman, editor, and farmer, as well as poet, has published a new volume under the title of "Vale and Other Poems. By A. E." (Macmillan.) Here is a characteristic lyric:

A DREAM

BY A. E.

We were happy and dead, you and I.
With the gay light footfall of dream
We followed the moon through the hills,
By a quivering jewel of stream.

We were happy and dead, you and I,
For all things ran at our will
The genii of earth and of sky,
Blue night, and moon-coloured rill,

And the mountains crouched by our side,
Were a pulse of the spirit more gay,
Would arise and shine with delight
In the gold and silver of day.

In the valleys Death gave us for joy
There were voices and lights that we knew,
Earth's fables of love and of Beauty
That Death had brought to be true.

THE inevitability of death is a theme that still appeals to most poets. London *Public Opinion* is imprest by the following, first published in *The Christian Century:*

BEYOND THE HORIZON

BY ROBERT FREEMAN

When men go down to the sea in ships,
'Tis not to the sea they go;
Some isle or pole the mariners' goal,
And thither they sail through calm and gale,
When down to the sea they go.

When souls go down to the sea by ship,
And the dark ship's name is Death,
Why mourn and wail at the vanishing sail?
Though outward bound, God's world is round,
And only a ship is Death.

When I go down to the sea by ship,
And Death unfurls her sail,
Weep not for me, for there will be
A living host on another coast
To beckon and cry, "All hail!"

IN *Voices: A Journal of Verse* (New York), we discover these lines. Their quaint imagery recalls that of Emily Dickinson:

REVOLT

BY ELEANOR SLATER

Can you hear it as you pass,
Revolution in the grass?—

Crickets wishing to be free
From the summer's tyranny?

Ants that elbow through the mob
Bent to pilfer and to rob?—

Who is willing to combat
Nature's proletariat?

TO the special "circus" number of *Theatre Arts Monthly* (New York), Carl Carmer, its new assistant editor, contributes a long poem entitled "Circus Boy." We must content ourselves with its effective climax:

CIRCUS BOY

BY CARL CARMER

The craziest thing that Festus ever said,
Clem reckoned, was the day of mighty wind
That blew up from Mobile and tore up trees
And lifted roofs and sailed them through the air.
Clem said 'most all the county come that day
To sit behind Big Rock near Festus' place.
Afraid the wind would take them with it, too.
As Festus stood among them lookin' out
To see the lolly pine trees lurch and fall,
Laying their straight bare trunks along the wind,
He raised his arms and shouted out to them,
"The elephants of the wind are folding down
The mighty tented circus of the earth."

A circus come to town again last spring,
Reminded me o' the first I ever seen.
I bought two tickets; one of them I sent
By Clem to Festus with a word that said
I'd like to bring us back to boys again
And sit beside him through a circus show.
I didn't hear from him, so on the day
I went and waited for him in my seat;
But just before the grand parade began
A half-grown lad was showed to Festus' place.
"Well, son," I said, "and how did you get here?"
"A man was walking by the river bank
Give me this grand stand ticket. Said he hoped
One day when I growed up I'd know for sure
If I was glad or sorry that I went."

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Vitamins: Our Invisible Life-Savers

EVERYBODY HAS HEARD ABOUT VITAMINS—those mysterious things in food which nobody can see, smell, or taste.

But unless we get a proper quantity of them, we are likely to be feeble, have various diseases, and may even die.

There are at least six, and each one of them has special work to do. No one of the vitamins seems to be able to take up completely the work of any of the others. Some others are suspected, but not yet proved. Says the author of an article on "What Vitamins Are, and How to Get Enough of Them," in *The American Weekly* (New York):

"Different vitamins exist in different foods; so that eating one food may leave the diet still short of some other vitamin.

"If a person dislikes and can not eat any of the main vitamin foods, it often is possible to get the necessary supply by eating larger amounts of some other food containing a smaller quantity of the vitamin thus left out. For details about the percentages of vitamins in all common foods, the inquirer must consult the tables prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"No one knows for sure what the vitamins are or how they work. Two of them, Vitamin A and Vitamin D, are believed to have been isolated in reasonably pure chemical form, but even these identifications are uncertain. Probably all of them are chemical compounds of some kind, very tiny quantities of which are needed for some operation of the human body.

"They probably supply no actual food values. What the vitamins do is to oil the machinery somehow, or perhaps to supply tiny amounts of chemicals needed for one of the body's vital reactions.

"Altho science's knowledge of vitamins is only about thirty years old it explains many mysterious observations made in past centuries. Travelers and crews in sailing ships, for example, used to suffer frequently from scurvy, now known to be caused by the absence of Vitamin C, supplied by many fresh fruits and vegetables.

"Once the Emperor Augustus of Rome was ill and about to die. He had an intense craving, the naturalist Pliny records, for lettuce, but this the Emperor's physician would not permit.

"Fortunately for his life, the dying Emperor dismissed this physician and got another who would allow the lettuce. Recovery followed promptly. It is reasonably certain, modern physicians believe, that the Emperor really was suffering from some disease caused by lack of one of the vitamins, perhaps Vitamin A or Vitamin B. The lettuce that he craved supplied this missing material."

The Six Vitamins and the Foods That Supply Them

Name	*What It Is Needed For*	*Chief Foods That Supply It*
Vitamin A	To help prevent colds and other germ infections. To maintain the health and promote the growth of children. To prevent the eye disease called xerophthalmia.	Milk, butter and fresh cheese. Eggs. Green vegetables, such as spinach, watercress, and turnip greens. Yellow vegetables, especially carrots and yellow corn.
Vitamin B (also called B1 and F)	To preserve nerve health and prevent the nerve disease called polyneuritis. To improve appetite. To aid the growth of babies.	Germs of wheat and other cereals. Liver. Yeast. Lettuce. Raw peanuts.
Vitamin C	To maintain a healthy condition of the blood capillaries and prevent the disease called scurvy.	Lemons, oranges, and grapefruit. Raw cabbage and sauerkraut. Sprouted grain or peas. Tomatoes, lettuce, watercress. Raw spinach, turnips, or green peppers.
Vitamin D	To aid bone growth and prevent the disease called rickets, especially in children. To prevent tooth decay. To aid the clotting of blood.	Liver and cod-liver oil. Egg yolk. Snails. Sunshine, and (under medical direction) "sunshine lamps."
Vitamin E	To aid the life and growth of babies before birth.	Germ oil of wheat or other grains and many other vegetable oils. Fresh meat and animal fat. Fresh lettuce.
Vitamin F	This is same as Vitamin B.	Same as Vitamin B.
Vitamin G (also called B2)	To prevent the skin disease called pellagra and some other skin disorders.	Fresh or evaporated milk. Liver. Green vegetables (even if canned). Bananas. Yeast.

IT does not do to assume, however, that all cravings indicate some missing vitamin. People often crave sugar, altho refined sugar contains no vitamins. Also, many people sicken and die from beri-beri or pellagra without having the slightest craving for the foods that would supply the missing vitamins and cure the disease. We read further:

"Lack of Vitamin D causes the children's disease called rickets, a softening of the bones that makes bow-legged babies with deformed chests. It has been known for generations that cod-liver oil is a cure for this disease, if administered before the bone deformities become too great. The reason for this is that the oil or substance of the majority of animal livers is rich in Vitamin D. Egg yolk is another food that contains this vitamin plentifully, and children who eat plenty of fresh eggs are unlikely to develop rickets, which doubtless is one reason why this disease never was common among country children.

"Another reason for this fact is the relation which has been discovered between Vitamin D and sunlight. Sunlight or any other good source of the ultra-violet rays will cure or prevent rickets, just as does cod-liver oil. The secret is the power of the rays to manufacture Vitamin D in the body itself.

"Many plants and animals, including the human body, contain a chemical called ergosterol. This, when exposed to the ultra-violet rays, is converted into another chemical which apparently is none other than Vitamin D. When a sickly baby is exposed to rays some of the ergosterol is converted into Vitamin D, which then does not need to be supplied by cod-liver oil or other foods.

"A reasonable quantity of fresh eggs probably is enough to supply all of the Vitamin D that the average body needs, without resorting to any kind of artificial or modified material.

"Another vitamin now believed to have been identified chemically is Vitamin A. The substance concerned in this instance is the yellow chemical called carotin, which is what gives the color to carrots. This is present, also, in the majority of green vegetables, like spinach. Carotin either is Vitamin A or gives rise to that vitamin by some change in the body."

Vitamin A, we are told, is the vitamin most likely to be lacking in the average American diet. Many of us tend to eat concentrated foods like meat, potatoes, bread, and sugar. These are good, the author says; but they lack Vitamin A almost completely. Larger amounts of fresh milk and green and yellow vegetables, he asserts, will tend to reduce the number of colds, and to prevent other kinds of germ infections. He goes on:

"Another vitamin which may be lacking in the average American diet is Vitamin B, which acts to prevent nervous disorders like neuritis and certain kinds of paralysis.

"Vitamin B is plentifully supplied by liver and fresh lettuce. It is chiefly Vitamin B, also, which is present in uncooked yeast and probably is responsible for the occasional effects of this material in improving health. Many fresh vegetables also contain reasonable amounts, altho not so much as lettuce or liver.

"It is probable that any one who makes it a practise to eat

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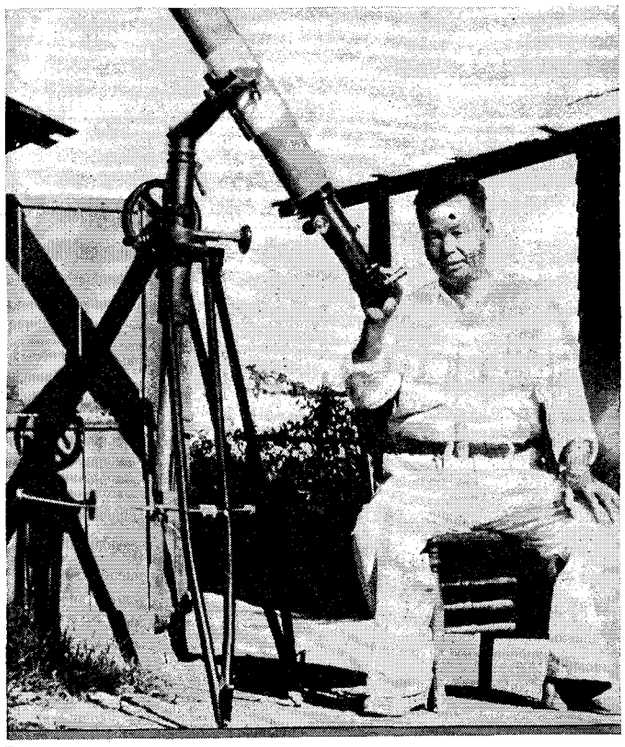
one or two fresh, green vegetables at least once a day will get enough of all three of these vitamins, A, B, and D, for ordinary life, altho possibly not to cure a diseased condition that already exists.

"Vitamin C probably is rarely lacking in any normal diet of fresh foods, altho it is possible that some individuals who live almost entirely on meat and potatoes may get mild scurvy-like disorders. The effect of lack of Vitamin C, it now is believed, is to damage the blood capillaries. The blotches and sores which appear on the skin in cases of scurvy are extreme instances



Keystone

He Found a New Comet

Masani Nagata, Japanese melon farmer and amateur astronomer, of California, who has leapt into sudden fame by his discovery of "Nagata's Comet."

of this. Very small amounts of oranges, lemons, raw cabbage, or uncanned sauerkraut are sufficient, however, to ward off any such danger.

"Vitamin E, discovered not long ago by Prof. H. M. Evans of the University of California, may be lacking in some instances in the diet of expectant mothers, and should be supplied in such instances by fresh vegetables, lettuce, and meat, or by foods containing the germ oils of wheat or other grains. Usually, however, there is no serious lack of this vitamin or of Vitamin G. Ordinary diets apparently supply them.

"It is not difficult, the chart will show, to provide a diet which will contain necessary amounts of all the vitamins, as well as the needed quantities of energy-producing foods like fat and sugar. Nor does the ordinary individual need to give up his or her favorite foods to get vitamins. All that is necessary is to be sure that none of the six known vitamins is absent altogether from the diet."

Another Way to Pick a Doctor

COMMENTING on C. Houston Goudiss's advice on the selection of a medical adviser in a strange place, quoted by us from *The Forecast* recently, *Minnesota Medicine* (St. Paul) thinks that Mr. Goudiss failed to mention an important service of information, namely, the county medical society. It says:

"County medical societies are enlarging and strengthening their organizations as never before. They are adding special committees for this type of public relation, other committees for that. They are more conscious and better equipped to take care of their public obligations than ever before. Yet a large section of the public still knows nothing of the most fundamental and elementary service the county medical society has to offer —that of identifying and certifying honest physicians and protecting the public against quacks. The medical profession should certainly inform Mr. Goudiss just how it is prepared to assist his laudable campaign for discouraging quacks."

Melon Ranch Foreman Bags a Comet

WOULD YOU CARE TO HAVE A COMET named after you? Then get busy. All comets are not discovered by eminent astronomers in expensive observatories.

One has just been found by the Japanese foreman of a melon ranch in California, and it will henceforward bear his name—"Nagata's Comet."

Nagata has been an astronomical enthusiast for years. He plays about the skies nightly with his three-inch telescope. Comets are not found by amateurs who casually peer into the vault of heaven just once or twice.

Says Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"Discovery of a comet has lifted Masani Nagata out of his daily routine as an obscure melon-patch worker in Imperial Valley, and caused his name to become known to astronomers throughout the world.

"When Nagata observed the comet which has been named after him, he notified hopefully and somewhat apologetically the famous Mt. Wilson Observatory at Pasadena. Astronomers immediately turned a telescope at the location given and verified his discovery. They sent out an astronomical telegram announcing the discovery of Nagata's comet.

"At observatories throughout the world, where Nagata was an unknown name, the question was asked: 'Who is Nagata?' None could answer. Further confusion was caused by the assumption that the comet had been discovered in Japan.

"Nagata is a foreman on a melon ranch ten miles from Brawley, California. During the day, while he directs the activities of twenty field workers, he dreams of peering into the heavens through his four-month-old three-inch telescope. The instrument is a portable refractor, which he keeps in the house when not in use. He carries it outdoors when observations are to be made. For more than nine years he used a two-inch telescope.

"This forty-five-year-old Japanese has been interested in astronomy since childhood, but not until ten years ago was he able to pursue the study of the stars. His education in astronomy has been only a correspondence-school course. Many years ago he acquired an excellent set of astronomical textbooks and absorbed them.

"He is most interested in sun-spots and comets. Some day he hopes to study the relationship of weather and sun-spots. Nagata has found that due to conditions in the hot valley the sun-spots are best visible as sunset approaches.

"The discovery of Nagata's comet came by accident. While searching for the planet Neptune, the comet passed within the field of this telescope. Fearing that it might be an old one, he notified professional astronomers.

"When questioned, Nagata disclosed that he is a bachelor. Friends claim his greatest joy is his telescope.

"Astronomers at large observatories will observe Nagata's comet, compute its orbit, its future path, and its distance from the earth.

"Nagata has only a three-inch telescope; he can not take photographs and carry out the intricate orbit computations. While professional astronomers search the sky from high mountain peaks, M. Nagata will continue his work in the melon patch."

IN a subsequent issue of *The Bulletin*, Nagata tells his own story of the discovery, which runs as follows:

"I am purely an amateur astronomer.

"On July 15, about 8:30 P. M. Pacific Standard Time, I was observing the planet Neptune with my three-inch telescope. Near one of the stars in the constellation of Leo I found what seemed to be a nebulous hazy star. As I am very familiar with that area of the heavens, I was therefore very puzzled and doubtful about what I had seen. Soon the hazy unfamiliar star faded away under the horizon.

"The next evening at about 8 P. M., observing the same point, I found the same 'star' moved about one degree to the northeast. It seemed to be a comet. As I could not believe that a comet of this brilliance, magnitude seven, could have escaped the eyes of thousands of comet-seekers with much more improved and more efficient instruments than mine, I inquired at Mt. Wilson Observatory if such a comet were known. They replied in the negative. Then I pointed out to them the position, and they answered me that two photographs they had taken showed the comet.

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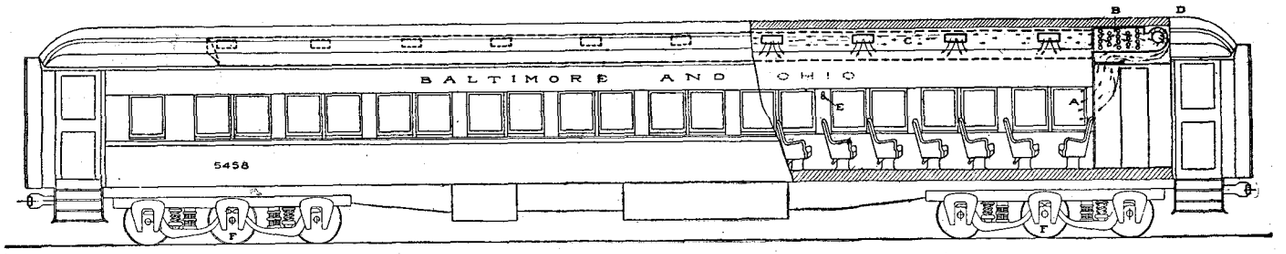

Diagram of Air-Conditioned Coach

A—Air gently and constantly drawn into concealed mechanism for conditioning. B—Concealed cooled coils over which air passes for cooling, purifying, and dehumidifying. C—Overhead duct via which conditioned air is discharged through deck openings into car. D—Noiseless suction fan. E—Thermostat automatically controls temperature of car. F—Six-wheel trucks insulated with thick rubber pads at all metal contact points to absorb vibration, jolts, and noise.

"I am only an amateur astronomer, and I have had no special study or courses in astronomy in school. Perhaps I inherited my interest in the stars from my father. I am head foreman for one of Sears Brothers, Inc., ranches near here, which grow vegetables and melons.

"If this discovery does anything for the good of astronomy, nothing will please me more."

"Air-Conditioned" Railway Cars

IT HAS ALWAYS BEEN FOUND NECESSARY to heat buildings in cold weather, but cooling them in hot weather is a recent development.

Hitherto our efforts in this direction have been limited to the operation of fans—the great swinging "punkah" of India, the smaller electric fans of modern America.

Complete purification and cooling of inside air is becoming more common in hotels and theaters, and possibly in time it will be thought as obligatory to cool private houses in summer as to warm them in winter.

The extension of the plan to railway travel has already begun, an air-conditioned train having been put into operation on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. How it works is described by Winifred A. Davenport, in an article contributed to *The Forecast* (New York). She says:

"This train, known as 'The Columbian,' is now in regular service between New York and Washington, and the journey will be pleasant on the hottest of days. [Another air-conditioned train has since been added to the service.]

"Air-conditioning is one of the recent developments of science. By means of this process it is possible to cleanse and freshen the air of a room, to cool or refrigerate it, and to control the humidity. By 'washing' the air—as it might almost be called—impurities and dust are removed. Then, by refrigeration the temperature is brought to a desired degree, and the humidity is controlled and held at a point which insures comfort. This air-conditioning process is automatic; the air of the room which is so conditioned is kept in a fresh, pure, cool state by being treated constantly.

"Just how is the air of railroad cars 'conditioned'? 'First,' say the Baltimore and Ohio officials, 'we remove impurities from the air of the coach. Then we correct unpleasant midsummer humidity. Finally, we cool this clean, pure air artificially, and circulate it gently and evenly to prevent drafts. Windows in these trains are for vision only. Closed windows mean cooler, cleaner, purer air, and outside noise greatly reduced and muffled.'

"The air-conditioning of large buildings began quite a while ago. Many theaters and spacious auditoriums in large cities are kept fresh and at a comfortable temperature by such systems. The air of the busy first floor of one large department store in New York City is freshened and cooled in this manner. But the installation is expensive as yet, and it has been thought that they mightn't be practical for small places.

"The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad last year installed an air-conditioning system in one of their dining-cars. This was a distinct success, and the only drawback was that passengers were tempted to linger in this dining-car on very warm days.

"The air-conditioning of an entire train was then begun. What lies ahead now is the air-conditioning of other trains—but this must take a long time, because it is a most expensive undertaking. A considerable amount of reconstruction of each coach is necessary.

"Each car is equipped with its own air-conditioning unit. Any car can be taken from the train without interfering with the mechanical and electrical devices that control other cars.

"The air in the body of each car is gently and constantly drawn through a ceiling louvre into an overhead concealed mechanism by means of a noiseless suction fan, also concealed in the upper part of the car. In this upper structure there are cooling coils, and the air passes over these for cooling, purifying, and dehumidifying. The conditioned air is discharged by means of an overhead duct into the body of the car.

"The air-conditioning of the cars is more than just fitting up a railroad train with a new device for the comfort of its passengers; it is really a revolution in railroad travel, marking the beginning of a new era, as did the sleeping-car when it was introduced during the last century."

The Heart-Beat of the Universe

A RAPIDLY EXPANDING UNIVERSE seems indicated by measurements of the speed and direction of nebular movements made at Mount Wilson, California.

Einstein accepts the fact of expansion, tho at variance with some of his former ideas, but he adds to this, that of future contraction.

Thus, according to his present view, the universe is pulsating like a giant heart. Says the Berlin correspondent of the New York *Times:*

"A dynamic conception of the universe which regards its size as changing with time, as against the older static conception which dealt with fixt magnitudes, was expounded by Prof. Albert Einstein in a popular lecture on the cosmological problem delivered at the university here.

"The universe is at present expanding in the manner of a soap bubble, Professor Einstein explained, 'but this expansion will not go on indefinitely.'

"'At present,' he said, 'the radius of the universe is 108,000,000 light-years. Ten billion years ago it was zero. The time will come when the bubble will have reached its maximum size and then it will gradually shrink again.'

"This view eliminates the difficulty arising from the disconcerting manner in which the outer island universes seem to be withdrawing from ours, as observed chiefly by American astronomers. Prof. Edwin P. Hubble at Mount Wilson Observatory found extragalactic nebulæ to be drawing away from the Milky Way at a great velocity, which increased with distance and attained a speed of 11,800 miles a second in the outermost reaches, Professor Einstein reminded his hearers.

"These astronomical findings focused attention on the theory of variable world radius, put forward in 1922 by the Russian mathematician, Friedman, as a conclusion drawn from the relativity theory, Professor Einstein added, expressing regret that at the time Friedman's conclusion was little noticed.

"The 'flight' of outer worlds may thus be conceived in the likeness of the separation of points from one another on the surface of an expanding toy balloon, Professor Einstein said. The universe must not grow very much beyond its present size, else changes would be enforced in the theory, he declared.

"There appear to be grounds for assuming that a large portion of world matter is contained in 'dark' stars, and that interstellar matter is not solely confined to world islands, but also is distributed in the spaces between, the speaker concluded."

(*Department continued on page 38*)

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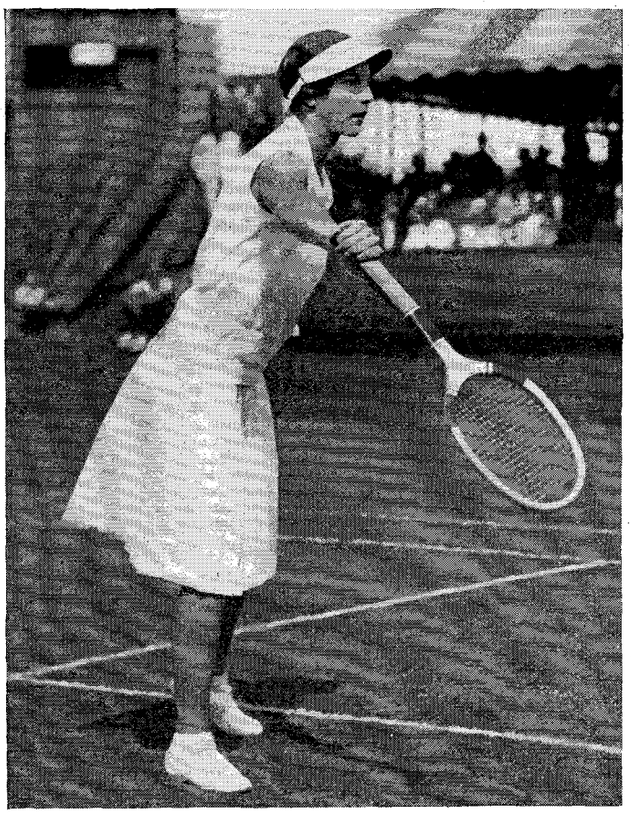
PERSONAL GLIMPSES

The Helens Even Our Tennis Score With Britain

NO HOME-MADE CRULLER from New England ever had more strange curves than the swift and clever shots with which Uncle Sam's nieces defeated John Bull's daughters.

And by thus defeating their visitors, the girls of the U. S. A. brought the Wightman Cup—the great international trophy of women's tennis—back to its native shores.

"It's those twisters that are doing the trick," remarked George



Acme

Queen Helen's Herself Again

Agutter, the dean of American professionals, according to J. P. Allen, who reports the remark in the New York *Sun*, as Miss Helen Jacobs was making an astonishing up-hill battle against Miss Betty Nuthall. "I told the girls the other day to twist 'em. I told them, what's the use of trying to out-hit the English women. It can't be done.

"Don't stand on the court and strive to swap drives with 'em. It's not in the book to beat them that way. Twist 'em. These Californians all know the chop strokes. Sure they do. And look what Mrs. Moody did with the great old Kinsey loop drives against Miss Phyllis Mudford."

THE victory of the American team, which included Mrs. Wightman, the donor of the cup, was by five matches against two. And by winning it the ladies have (for the time being, at least) evened the year's tennis score with Britain. If we are forced to "view with alarm" the way John Bull's boys kept the American stars, Shields and Wood, out of the Davis Cup finals, we can still hold up our heads and "point with pride" to our balancing victory in the affair of the Wightman Cup. And we must thank the Helens of California (Helen Wills Moody and Helen Jacobs) for the trophy. They chalked up four of our five points, and four would have been enough.

In addition to evening our 1931 tennis score with the British, the Wightman Cup matches at Forest Hills formed another chapter in Queen Helen's triumphant return to the court of tennis, where she has reigned so long, but from which she has been absent since her return from abroad last year. Her tournament play this year has been her first in America since 1929.

Never, says Big Bill Tilden, world's professional tennis champion, in a critique copyrighted and syndicated by the North American Newspaper Alliance, "has Mrs. Moody so completely dominated the picture in women's tennis as at the moment. She seems to be playing with as great severity but greater variety than ever before.

"The only girl capable of possibly extending her is Cilly Aussem of Germany, who won the French and Wimbledon championships, but unfortunately Miss Aussem will not be with us this year."

Mrs. Moody's match with Miss Betty Nuthall of England, who holds the United States national women's title, was one of the high spots of the series. But before we tell you of that, and of other matches, let us have some of the statistics appropriate to the occasion. Here is the list of matches and victories:

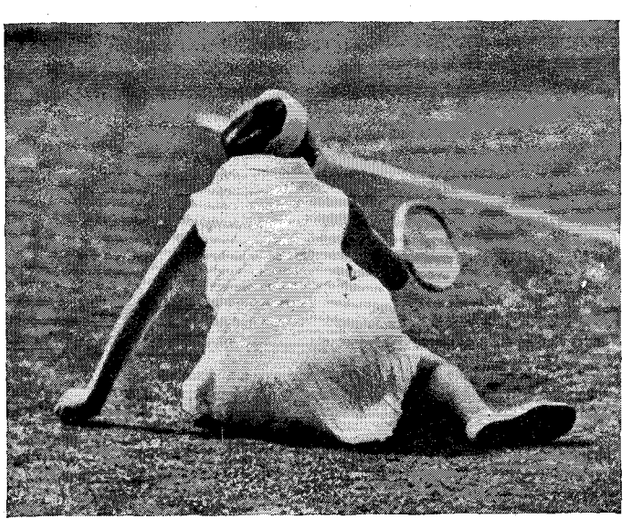
Singles—Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, United States, defeated Miss Phyllis Mudford, 6—1, 6—4; Miss Helen Jacobs, United States, defeated Miss Betty Nuthall, 8—6, 6—4; Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, United States, defeated Miss Dorothy Round, 6—3, 4—6, 9—7; Miss Jacobs defeated Miss Mudford, 6—4, 6—2; Mrs. Moody defeated Miss Nuthall, 6—4, 6—2.

Doubles—Mrs. Dorothy Shepherd-Barron and Miss Mudford, England, defeated Mrs. Wightman and Miss Sarah Palfrey, 6—4, 10—8; Mrs. Eileen Bennett Whittingstall and Miss Nuthall, England, defeated Mrs. Moody and Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, 8—6, 5—7, 6—3.

As the New York *Herald Tribune* reminds us, this was "the fourth successive year that the English have swept the doubles." As for the series as a whole, the United States team has won five times (1923, 1926, 1927, 1929, 1931), and the English four times (1924, 1925, 1928, 1930).

It was not difficult to explain the gallery's keen anticipation and absorption in the Moody-Nuthall match, observes Allison Danzig in the New York *Times*, for it remembered "that Wightman Cup meeting of 1929 between Mrs. Moody and Miss Nuthall in which the fair young British girl sorely extended the preeminent woman player of the world before capitulating." Reading on:

There were moments in the opening set when promise was



Acme

Bounding Betty Fails to Bound

The British star, Miss Nuthall, who won the American title last year, was snapt by an ungallant cameraman just as she came a cropper on the court.

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given of another tremendous battle in which Mrs. Moody might be compelled to yield her first set in four years.

Miss Nuthall hardly could have made a more auspicious start. She won the opening game at love, and not until the British girl had scored on a lob and two blazing cross-court placements was Mrs. Moody able to annex the second.

This was not the customary quiescent manner in which her opponents bend the knee to the queen of the courts, nor was it in accordance with tradition when Miss Nuthall, after losing her own service in the third game, broke through Mrs. Moody's in the fourth and went into a 3—2 lead in the fifth, which she won at 15 with some of the cleverest play of the match.

This last game, however, marked the apex of Miss Nuthall's challenge.

Acme

Mrs. Wightman Welcomes Her Cup Back Home

The donor receives the trophy from Lewis J. Carruthers, President of the United States Lawn Tennis Association. In the group, from left to right, are Mr. Carruthers, Mrs. L. A. Harper, Sarah Palfrey, Mrs. Wightman, Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, Dorothy Shepherd-Barron, Mrs. Eileen Whittingstall, Betty Nuthall, Dorothy Round, and Phyllis Mudford.

Here was one of the most intelligently waged struggles between women tennis players seen at Forest Hills in years. It was not the slug-fest of speed that was their match of two years ago, but a duel of wits as well as strokes in which both contestants used a profundity of strategy and schemed for every advantage.

Mrs. Moody, as was noted in her match with Miss Mudford, has abjured the unadulterated force by which she formerly gained her ends and fabricated an attack that puts a greater premium upon seasoned judgment in the deployment of her strokes, upon regularity of the return and upon changing spin, pace, and speed.

Miss Nuthall, whose flail-like forehand can be as drastic as Mrs. Moody's, adapted her game to the situation, and instead of relying solely upon her powerful drive, played a combination short and long game in which she endeavored to pull her opponent up forward in the court with short cross-court shots and then pass her with deep drives to the other side, or with lobs.

There were times in the match, too, when she answered Mrs. Moody's soft, high tosses in kind, to the vast amusement of the gallery, and in general her play was marked for its experimental, plastic quality.

But the originality and daring of the British girl were wasted through her lack of control, on her strokes as well as her service. Toward the end of the first set her short shots found the net persistently, and time and again she overreached the lines after she had pulled Mrs. Moody out of position.

Mrs. Moody almost never wasted an opening, played calmly and collectedly under all circumstances, retrieved everything in sight, and mixed her length and speed to elicit the errors which the daring Miss Nuthall was helpless to stem.

HELEN JACOBS, Mrs. Moody's sister Californian, certainly showed the stuff of which she is made, according to this critique by Mr. Allen in *The Sun:*

Why the first six games of her encounter with Bounding Betty Nuthall had their clash looking like a walkover for the British darling. This was the period when the Little Helen of California was gallantly attempting to score by driving.

Suddenly awakening to the fact that it was like batting a ball against a stone wall, Miss Jacobs began to "twist 'em." Then came the transformation. You must give the delectable Betty credit for trying to solve the riddle of those twisters that gave to the ball more strange curves than ever appeared in a home-made New England cruller. No two were alike and Miss Nuthall went down in straight sets.

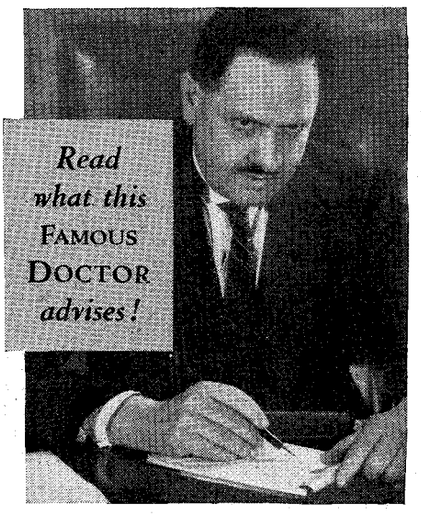
In the opinion of the writer, Miss Nuthall is not as formidable as when here a year ago, at the time she won the American national championship. When she first came here, employing the underhand service, it was an asset. In its place she has acquired a weak and uncertain overhand service ball.

As evidence that she is actually handicapped by it, the stroke analysis shows that in the two sets she was penalized no less than eleven times for double faults on service. That makes it a losing stroke.

Miss Nuthall is of the true British type. She fights to the last ditch and is not defeated until the last ball has crossed the net.

The splendid Miss Jacobs conquered her, however, by finely balanced play.

Troubled with INDIGESTION?



DR. LORENZO CHERUBINI, OF ROME

WOULDN'T YOU WELCOME relief from indigestion . . . from unpleasant breath, coated tongue and discomfort after meals?

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• • •

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Tears for the Passing of the "Omelet Queen"

SHE reigned on Mont St. Michel, where tourists watch the incoming tide rush over the sand flats as fast as a galloping horse.

Madame Poulard—"a pretty woman with great personal charm and a sweet voice."

Now that she will make no more omelets, the world of travelers laments her passing, and a rich tradition is clustering about her name.

The London *Observer* prints heartfelt tributes to her personality and her skill with the frying-pan.

Some writers have ventured to describe special methods used in the creation of the famous Poulard omelet, but these are discounted by a seemingly well-informed habitué of Mont St. Michel, Miss C. Nina Boyle.

There was no mystery about Madame's omelets, she declares. In fact, her entertaining tribute to this queen of the kitchen assures us as we read on:

Her omelets were the same as any other omelets one gets in France.

She *did not* put water in them. She did not put cream in them—at all events, in the days when she made her name. She made them of eggs and nothing else, and that is how omelets should be made.

She whipt them well, not lightly. She cooked them very lightly, and that is how omelets must be cooked, in sizzling butter, and plenty of it. (Eggs go on cooking themselves even after they have been taken off the fire, which is why they are so often spoiled.)

MADAME POULARD "was not famous because of her omelets; her omelets were famous because of her—a very different thing." Thus Miss Boyle as she relates more and more fascinating details of Madame Poulard's genius.

There were two reasons for her fame, we learn, as this English writer continues:

One was the frying-pan she used. Before that enormous fire, at which you could have roasted a sheep, and where I saw for the last time a spitz-dog in action, you could not use an ordinary pan.

Madame Poulard's frying-pan had a handle about a yard and a half long, and it was her dexterity with this awkward implement that made her omelets or her fried soles, or anything else that she cooked, interesting.

And there was another item that might not have pleased the enthusiasts quite so much—the pan was never washed. It was wiped out; for to introduce water to a frying-pan or to a wooden cooking-spoon was anathema to the old-fashioned French country cook.

The other reason was herself.

She was the loveliest woman in Normandy, and Brittany, too; and she was as proper as she was pretty, and as pleasant as she was proper.

I doubt if one could have found her match in her particular style; and her husband was an equally fine type of Norman manhood.

These two young people, with their good looks, their charm of manner, and their natural dignity, made a record in hotel-keeping, and well deserved their success, says Miss Boyle, continuing:

So vividly do I remember her sparkling youth that it gives me a shock, even after the lapse of all these years, to hear her called La Mère Poulard.

The last time I saw her [Miss Boyle continues] she had grown stout, but was still comely and *avenante.*

For a number of years we used to go to the Mont every August, hiring a diligence and driving leisurely via Combourg, Dol, Pontorson, and across the sands, past the dread quicksands, in days before the rail or other modern improvements had been dreamed of.

"I HAVE beaten the eggs for the omelets," Miss Boyle tells us, with evident pride in having merited this great honor. She adds that she has "even been privileged to handle the frying-pan." And then she says of the scene of Madame's triumphs:

The first time we went, we were told of a carriage and a pair being sucked down the quicksand the week before—or the day before—the driver and the foolhardy tourist who refused to hire a guide escaping on planks thrown on the sand in the nick of time.

Whether it were true or *blague,* I can not say.

The last time I saw the place, spoilt and desecrated by the *digue,* some of our party climbed over a wall, slithered down a dust-chute into the monastery garden, and wandered in the fenced-in part of the Mont.

We were challenged by a sentry, hid behind a rock, and played nap by moonlight until three in the morning.

We saw the moon rise, the tide rise—with a speed that must be seen to be realized—and the sun rise over the full tide, in an unclouded sky—an unforgetable experience.

THE peculiarity about the famous Mont St. Michel omelet, avers another writer on this mouth-watering theme, was that the center of it tasted like very well-cooked scrambled eggs. Continuing this obviously merited tribute to Madame Poulard:

The salmon, chicken, asparagus, and pré salé all added to the amenities of luncheon in their season.

It was always a joy to chat with dear Madame Poulard in order to hear her charming voice reply with a characteristic "oui, oui, oui, oui, *oui.*"

M. Poulard cooked the chickens *à merveille,* and was pleased—as the husband of a pretty woman often is—if one had a chat with him also.

The wise spent a night on the Mont St. Michel and chose the Maison Rouge or the Maison Blanche—one of the annexes of the Hotel Poulard.

Of a summer morning when the sea spread over the sands with the incoming tide, and there was a crack as the sea met the river, one felt so content with earth as to believe oneself, for once, very near to heaven. But perhaps youth was the sauce of it all.

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X-Ray Magic Invading New Fields

HOW about the holes in your cheese? You can be sure of their number and uniformity if you use the X-ray; and one cheese factory, we learn, is doing this very thing.

Rubber manufacturers, too, are availing themselves of Mr. Roentgen's well-known rays to prove the symmetry of golf-ball cores.

Indeed, we are assured, altho Roentgen's discovery of the X-ray made a world-wide sensation, if any one in those days had predicted wide-spread industrial use of the rays, both scientist and practical man would have laughed him to scorn.

To-day, as we have seen, the use of the rays seems to be growing by leaps and bounds, and is invading all fields, industrial, medical, and scientific. Its marvelous growth is detailed in an enlightening article on "Invisible Stuff," contributed to *The Atlantic Monthly* (Boston), by George W. Gray.

The rays reveal imperfections in structural materials, they detect spurious works of art, they find jewels hidden by thieves, and even swallowed diamonds, they diagnose and treat disease, they search out the arrangement of atoms and molecules, even discovering a new chemical element, and they have been used to imitate nature in her methods of evolving new species. Says Mr. Gray:

Industrial possibilities of X-ray were early suggested by the discoverer himself. The World War demonstrated their industrial value as a detective device. At Galveston, for instance, cotton shippers made X-ray photographs of bales destined for Germany, and thus were able to satisfy the clearance officers that there was no copper or other metallic contraband concealed within their cotton.

Meanwhile, abroad, this new inspection had developed earlier and on an even more comprehensive scale.

Hidden knots, resin pockets, and other imperfections of wood, peculiarities in the structure of the fibers, the differentiation between heartwood and sapwood, between summer and spring growths, the presence of worm-holes and even of the entombed bodies of dead larvæ—all these hidden differences and defects were clearly revealed.

The modern aircraft industries would be seriously handicapped if deprived of X-rays.

On the sea the X-ray is becoming an accepted insurance device. When the Cup defender *Enterprise* was under construction, all the steel forgings that went into her trim and elegant hull were scrutinized by means of the rays, and had to pass that inspection before they were accepted.

Scrap rubber is sorted through X-rays to detect metal filings or other foreign waste. The vacuum-tube with its hidden wiring and delicate construction, the telephone cable with its thousands of insulated strands, the lump of coal with its varying content of slate and ash—all these are inspected by X-rays.

At the world conference of art experts, at Rome in 1930, many scientific tests to fix the genuineness of works of art were reported. Dr. Paul Ganz, of the University of Basel, told of discovering through X-rays a precious Holbein under a painting of no particular value.

Mr. Alan Burroughs, who is in charge of X-ray work at the Fogg Art Museum of Harvard, tells me that spurious art claims have been punctured and fraudulent sales prevented through X-rays.

Police have used X-rays to search jewel thieves. The same means have been employed in the South African diamond fields to detect diamond swallowers among the miners.

Nor is that all. Just as the surgeon, by his radiographs of the broken bone treatment, is enabled to improve his surgical methods, so the industrialist is finding in the X-rays a guide to new and better manufacturing technique.

When the Watertown Arsenal in 1928 decided to try the fabrication of gun carriages by means of electric welding, the engineers immediately resorted to X-rays to inspect the welds, and by varying their methods were able to develop a new technique.

X-RAYS reveal that most common metals are of the three crystalline forms. The soft ductile metals—copper, silver, gold, aluminum, and the like—are built up in cubes with a molecule in each corner and one centered in each face. Zinc, magnesium, beryllium—less ductile and more brittle—have their molecules in the form of a close-packed hexagon. Finally, iron, tungsten, molybdenum, chromium, and the other hard metals arrange their molecules in cubes, with the corners tightly held by a central molecule. Mr. Gray proceeds:

The modern physicist is using X-rays to explore molecular and atomic structure. By means of X-rays he has discovered a new chemical element, hafnium. By means of X-rays he has discovered the fundamental crystalline structure of all solid matter. He has found that muscular tissue is made of minute crystals, that wood and cotton and silk and all natural fibers are crystalline, that the varying properties of metals are an expression of varying arrangements of their crystals.

When copper is fused with zinc, the expert can fairly see the tiny hexagons of zinc edging into the cubes of copper to form brass.

For years hospitals have been using X-rays to treat cancerous and other malignant growths, much as they use radium. The dangers involved should be obvious. In modern practise, the X-ray instrument is screened in lead, and some laboratories devoted to X-ray work present the appearance of heavily armored vaults. Research biologists have been trying X-rays as a key to unlock the mystery of evolution.

Emulating the Ant

"Was the sermon to-day to your liking, John?" inquired the pastor.

"Indeed, sir, it was a grand sermon," said John with genuine admiration.

"What part seemed to take hold of you?"

"Well, now, since you ask me, I'll tell you. What took hold of me most was your perseverance—the way you went over the same thing again and again and again."—*Watchman-Examiner.*

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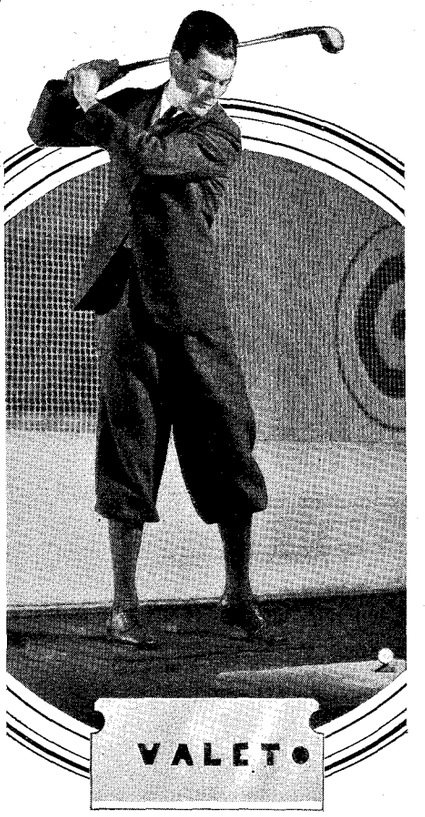

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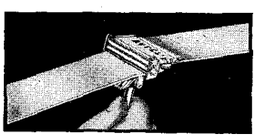

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Young Mr. Churchill on Palm Beach's Banquets

"BIZARRE" AND "BARBARIC" are terms used by Randolph Churchill in recounting for English readers his impressions of the American scene.

Specifically of a certain big feast at Palm Beach where the diners were entertained from oysters to ices with professional fisticuffs.

But young Mr. Churchill is not censorious about it. His "bizarre" and "barbaric" are pronounced tolerantly, even admiringly. He appreciated the occasion as an extravagant phase of America's exuberant life.

One can see that the sanguinary thumpings which spiced that great banquet did not spoil the appetite of Winston Churchill's precocious son, who has himself a strain of American blood, derived from his grandmother, the brilliant Lady Randolph Churchill.

Mr. Churchill was the subject of a "personal glimpse" in THE DIGEST at the time of his arrival here some months ago.

The dinner took place, he relates in the London *Daily Mail*, "in the huge patio of one of the clubs. A thousand people sat and consumed a ten-course dinner round the edges, while pugilistic encounters were staged on a raised platform in the middle. Altho planned as exhibition matches, no gladiatorial contest in imperial Rome was fought with more genuine brutality than was employed by these modern Milos; so that before long the faces of the combatants were as incarnadine as the lips of the female spectators.

Wide World photograph

Home Again From the Feast of Fisticuffs

Young Mr. Churchill, snapt at the window of an English train, enjoyed studying millionaires in their native haunts.

"In the intervals between the fights the guests danced in the ring upon the canvas floor, adding thereby a pleasingly barbaric touch to what might otherwise have been thought a tame method of enjoyment." And we read on:

Thus day after day and night after night the panorama of American superholiday-making unfolded itself before me.

Here on this sandy waste between the sea and a lagoon, a richly tinseled garden has been created, more exotic, more luxurious, and infinitely more vibrant than Nineveh and Babylon could show. Palm Beach, unlike Nineveh and Babylon, is not a manifestation of decadence.

Here is no la-di-da epicureanism, but an intense ebullition of virility.

The Americans are essentially a serious-minded people. Their lives are conducted on a basis of resolute endeavor and unflagging energy. Repose and relaxation find but little part in their existence. They address a golf-ball with as much grave resolve as they do a shareholders' meeting, and the fulfilment of their contract at the bridge table demands of them as much mental determination as the contract they undertake in business.

The Medicis of the twentieth century are to be found in the new rather than in the old world.

It would be idle to pretend that England yet possest all the educational facilities that are desirable. We can point, it is true, with legitimate pride to Henry VI, William of Wykeham, and Cardinal Wolsey; but where to-day in England do we find the counterpart of Harkness or Duke or a dozen other American philanthropists and public benefactors who are laying the foundations which must insure in a hundred years the finest educational system in the world?

When writers have vilified their villages, criticized their culture, and persecuted their provincialism, much still remains to be said of America. English and American "intellectuals" may exhaust their gibes, but the progress of American civilization is unaffected.

The English habit of laughing at the Americans is in a sense most commendable, but no more commendable than the American habit of laughing at the English.

During the seven months that I was in the United States I had a great many silent laughs at the expense of the inhabitants, tho probably not as many as they had at mine.

Summing us up, he adds: "I found the harsh commercialism of New York and the cultural aspirations of the Middle West—of which such places as Palm Beach are an interim expression—no more laughable and prosaic than industrial England of the nineteenth century."

At the outset of his article, Mr. Churchill says:

I went to Palm Beach to see America at play.

If you are an American you have to be very, very rich to be able to afford to go to Florida, but somehow quite poor Europeans seem to be there in droves.

Now, I suppose more money is spent in Palm Beach than in any other holiday resort in the world.

They say that if the two thousand richest men there were to change all their money into thousand-dollar bills and spread them on the beach even the droves of Europeans could not collect them in less than twenty years.

American millionaires are not usually as rich as English millionaires, because they count their money in dollars, which aren't as valuable as our pounds.

But, anyway, no millionaire can afford to go to Palm Beach. They are all billionaires.

These all live in large white palaces which are built round courtyards. All the courtyards have fountains in the middle and palm-trees in the corners. In front of the palaces and adjacent to the ocean they have large swimming-pools made of marble. This saves them the trouble of going into the sea to bathe.

The sun shines all the time (except when I was there, when it rained nearly every day).

EVEN the inescapable jazz and the omnipresent cocktail are viewed without disrespect by this friendly critic. Thus:

The latest dance music is played incessantly on beautiful mahogany panatropes, and is relayed by loud-speakers to the swimming-pool and other parts of the garden.

Cocktails made of the purest ingredients brought specially from Jamaica, and iced by expert hands, are served all day by white-coated Negro attendants.

Highly polished automobiles of multitudinous horse-power stand ready day and night to transport one to some new scene of luxury and entertainment.

Every night one of the biggest palaces is the scene of a mammoth party. These parties differ considerably from the sort of function one attends in New York, London, Paris, or Venice.

For the last two years there has been only one recipe for "cosmopolitan" parties—every one is invited to come drest as their opposite.

In Palm Beach they are much more original. Every one goes as themselves, which, of course, is just the same thing in the end.

But it is more in the form of entertainment than in the composition and attire of the guests that the difference is most striking.

Which leads us back to our starting-point, the gladiatorial banquet.

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Pretty Is as Pretty Pays

BEAUTY is only skin deep, but the knack of looking funny lasts for years, and pays dividends.

And that's something that counts in Hollywood, where there are so many pretty girls that, according to one wit, a homely one causes a sensation.

"You needn't be really ugly, you needn't even be plain in order to reap these dividends," Alice L. Tildesley says reassuringly in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* Magazine.

You need only be clever, she adds, and "your name may go up in lights with those of Marie Dressler, Charlotte Greenwood, Louise Fazenda, Edna May Oliver, and Polly Moran." And here are some further thoughts on the profits to be derived from funny faces:

Great beauties reign only as long as their loveliness lasts. Marie Dressler has been a favorite for more than fifty years. In real life, Marie is a tastefully gowned, dignified, kind-faced woman, with a trick of making you forget every one else in any room that contains her. Yet put her in a shabby shawl, drag back her hair, and with a change of expression she is a hard, ignorant, shrewish slum-dweller, worth millions to a producer.

"It's best, in the end, to have started out to play character," observed Louise Fazenda from her end of my living-room couch. "I began, when I was not quite thirteen, by playing Mack Swain's mother.

"When I was in my 'teens, and all the other girls were allowed to wear gorgeous clothes and look like so many million dollars, it used to hurt me terribly to be cast in parts where I had to be ugly and poorly drest, or always ridiculous. But now I'm compensated. My contemporaries, when they had to stop being ingenues or leading women, were broken-hearted at not being wanted for anything, or having to step into character rôles. It didn't bother me, because I'd always played such rôles, and because I find them interesting.

"I get all my characters from life, from people I've known or observed.

"When I was a child, I was the only child in a large family of grown-ups. I used to sit on a stool beside my mother, when she had company, and listen to them and watch them. When I was very little, I'd say things like: 'Mama, what makes Mrs. Snitz's teeth click?' So the formula became:

"'Now, Louise, if you sit quietly and don't talk, you may stay.'

"There was nothing to do but look, and when the company left I could amuse myself imitating them."

When Polly Moran goes shopping, no eagle-eyed fan comes charging up to grab her by the arm and cry: "It's Polly Moran! Please sign my autograph book." Why not? Because nobody recognizes her as a quiet, well-drest woman who minds her own business in public.

"I use clothes for laughing purposes on the screen," she confesses. "Sometimes the least little detail in a costume can do it. In one picture, they drest me in an evening gown that cost a fortune, but they put on too much jewelry, a tiara that didn't fit, and so on; and they frizzed my hair.

"Combining the wrong things is usually funny. Sports shoes with a fussy dress; a man's straw hat and a nightgown, and so forth. But I think old drab clothes are funniest on me."

Helen Jerome Eddy goes in for uglification, in spite of much naturally beautiful personal scenery. Little things work the magic in her case, too—high buttoned shoes, a collar too large at the neck, an untidy hairdress. Try it on yourself.

Our latest star, Edna May Oliver, says a character woman should be born that way. But she means that one must be born with the ability to distort special features.

She lengthens her face—which she calls her "horse face"—draws in her cheeks, and puts on a prim or coy expression.

SOMETIMES "the stars who are known for beauty or dramatic appeal turn to uglification as a means to show their versatility," the writer tells us as she continues.

Norma Shearer has twice given evidence of her ability in this direction, once as a plain secretary who blossomed into a beauty, and once as a neglected wife who turned out to be lovely.

Her effects were achieved mainly by posture, she explains, slumping, slouching, carrying her hands awkwardly, standing poorly, walking ungracefully.

Dickens Up to Date

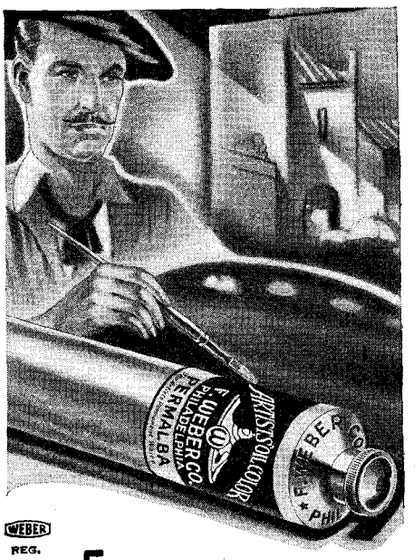
A BIG gray overland bus roars into the station. Cincinnati, Louisville, and Indianapolis are the stopping places painted on its sleek, glistening sides. Hezekiah Junction, Bird Center, and Mill Pond Run are stamped on the faces of most of the alighting passengers, says the Chicago *Daily News*, describing the bus station, which it calls "Americana at the crossroads. An oasis of rural folkways and accents amid the brittle sophistication of Chicago's loop." Reading on:

Yet all the world's represented in this stage, young and old, serene, innocent, saddened, sinister.

Out stalks a long-legged chap, black-mustached, wearing a greasy vest—but no coat—blue denim shirt, wide-brimmed soft hat—a deputy sheriff or a moonshiner from Kentucky! Then an old couple from somewhere in Hoosierdom, Ma—fanning herself—in a gay, printed dress and a girlish white hat; Pa, in pants and coat which do not match, fingering his watch-chain apprehensively as he gazes at the tall buildings. Still bewildered, altho in friendly hands, they are tucked into son-in-law's snappy roadster and whisked away.

A prairie girl-wife, thin, worried, with an abundance of flaxen hair, brings her baby on a pallet of cotton blankets. Her husband, an undernourished youth, fetches out their cardboard suitcase and awkwardly tied bundles. Some country young folks, with all the zip and seminudity of their city cousins, tumble out. . . . "We had *more* fun—singing Rudy Vallée songs all the way in from Elkhart!" . . . And lastly the driver, smiling, important in his trig, blue uniform. No coach-and-four whip of Dickens's era had more aplomb.

The thin young husband has taken the baby, while the little mother nervously examines a scribbled address. . . . All the world's in a stage, when it arrives at a bus station!



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Moving-Picture Jungle Thrills Made to Order

"THE HORRIBLE GURGLING ROAR of an angry lion. A terrified cry. A native dashes across the screen. A lion bounds after him. A screech of terror. The lion leaps. The native stumbles and goes down. A final awful yell, cut off by roars that die menacingly away."

Wynant Davis Hubbard, explorer and photographer of wild animals in their native haunts, describes the hair-raising scene in an article on "These Jungle Movies" in *The Elks Magazine*. Then he asks:

"What was it? Did you actually see an African native killed before your eyes? Or was it a fake, a cleverly put-together piece of film?"

Mr. Hubbard answers his own question in the paragraphs that follow. He takes us with him on a moving-picture tour of the Dark Continent, and introduces us behind the scenes of jungle movies that we may see how some of their thrilling episodes are contrived.

For example, he cites a photograph whose authenticity seems very doubtful. It shows a lion holding a tin of automobile oil between his paws. Almost any one, he suggests, would assume that it is a fake. However, we are assured that "the picture is a genuine photograph of a wild African lion, and it was taken in Africa by Paul Hoeffler.

"How was it done? The explanation is so simple it almost strips the picture of any value. The tin was filled not with oil but with blood. The lion smelt the blood and began turning the tin about to try to break into it. By being near enough and waiting long enough, Hoeffler succeeded in making the picture."

Jungle pictures "may be divided into three classes," Mr. Hubbard tells us as he plunges into his narrative:

There are the expedition or natural-history pictures, of which Martin Johnson is the chief exponent. These are records, and do not necessarily attempt to tell a story. Secondly, there are the interpretative jungle pictures, of which "Chang" is the classic example, and to which Douglas Burden's "Silent Enemy" belongs. These are stories written carefully from an intimate knowledge of the life and country to be portrayed, and photographed in the land in which the action of the story takes place. Altho fiction, there is nothing in them which is not wholly possible. Lastly, there is the fiction story told against a jungle background and photographed in its entirety in the huge modern studios. Occasionally, in this last type of picture, scenes taken in the supposed locale are introduced to heighten the illusion sought.

Let us cross out the first and third classes I mentioned. The first can usually be accepted as fact. The third is so preposterous, generally, as to be of no or very little interest.

"How, then, are the genuine fiction movies of the interpretative type produced? How is it possible to determine what is real and what is fake? Whether a certain action is possible or impossible."

Thus Mr. Hubbard asks himself more questions as he gets down to cases:

Let us assume that we are camped on the veld of Africa, and that we are making a story which requires a scene showing a lion chasing a zebra. We will also assume that we have the lion and the zebra. We'll start with the zebra. First, a picture of a herd, which we can get without too much trouble on the veld in their local habitat.

We frighten them and they dash away. Returning to camp, we bring out the zebra. A line of natives, hidden behind trees or a deep water course, will serve to prevent the zebra from dashing straight away from the camera location. Turn the zebra loose some distance, fifty or possibly even a hundred yards away. In order to escape, it will have to run forward between the lines of natives in front of the camera and those behind. As it comes, we photograph it. It may be that a native or two will appear in the picture, popping out from behind a tree in order to frighten the zebra and keep it in line. Such can be cut out of the film later, when it is assembled.

The handling of the lion is not so simple. Lions can not be driven easily. They will usually run just so far, and then they stop and want to argue. Which is embarrassing. There are two methods of getting what we want. If we have a motor-truck, we can mount the camera on the platform and, after turning the lion loose, follow it with the truck and get some pictures. A much better way, altho it requires more time and preparation, is to use fencing.

The wire may be stretched along the exact route which the zebra followed, and carefully hidden and camouflaged with grass, bushes, tree-trunks, and ant-hills. The lenses of the camera or cameras protrude through the wire on our side of the runway. The lion is released at the far end, and we picture him as he comes. In order to get the final rush it may be necessary to have some one run outside the wire.

These two pictures, if cut together, will give the impression that the zebra is being chased by the lion. First, we see on the screen a picture of a zebra herd, grazing peacefully. Then a picture of a lion, walking slowly. The zebra again. Then a flash of the lion. The zebra herd breaks into a run. So does the lion. A single zebra is shown in a moderate close-up, running fast. The lion is running also. Possibly a quick glimpse of the zebra herd in the distance. The single zebra. The lion bounding. And then a dead zebra with the lion feeding or standing over it. Would not such a sequence convince you that you had seen a herd of zebra attacked on the veld? And to all intents and purposes, so you have.

The writer in *The Elks Magazine* is not through with his self-interrogation, however, and we pursue his narrative:

How is it possible to secure pictures of lions stalking and killing native cattle, for instance? The answer is that it is impossible unless the action is staged. In the Namwala District of Northern Rhodesia, lions kill cattle every night in some village. It is impossible to guess which one will be attacked upon any given night. But even if you were so fortunate as to be present when the lions began their stalk, how could you photograph them in the dark? If flares were ready and you set them off, the lions would run. The moon does not give sufficient light for photography even on the brightest nights.

And here's how the writer got around that difficulty:

First, we captured two lions. It was not easy, but we got away with it. Once we had our chief actors, we hired the small village for a week, and moved the inhabitants out, but kept all the implements of their daily life just where they left them. The kraal itself we strengthened here and there with new poles or by binding wobbly ones with wire. One of the cameramen scaled a large tree near by and, cutting off the top, built a platform on which he set up a camera with a long focus lens. Another platform was built at the edge of the kraal on a level with the tops of the poles. It was outside the view of camera number one.

When all was arranged, we put some of our own oxen in the kraal and our native hunters in the huts. The lions were brought up in crates and backed against an opening in the kraal poling. The cameraman waved a signal and began to grind. I pulled up the crate doors. For a minute, nothing. Then one of the lions peered out. Looking through the camera, all that could be seen was the line of poles and the head of the lion coming through. It looked exactly as tho the beast was forcing its way in.

The lion snarled. Then with a rush it bounded into the kraal and raced at the oxen. The other followed. The oxen faced them, heads down. The lions circled cautiously. To my intense surprize, an ox charged a lion and chased him. They rushed over toward camera number two and right in front of it the lion turned and leapt onto the ox. I yelled for natives. They came running from the huts and swarmed up the poles. Spears flashed. The cattle churned up the dust. The lion had the ox down and was biting it in the neck. The ox threw it off and, staggering to its feet, kicked the lion smack on the nose.

With the two cameras we photographed over a thousand feet of the fastest action I've ever seen put on by animals. And not one was killed.

By badgering and shouting at the two lions we succeeded in driving them back into the crates. One or two oxen were scratched, but not seriously.

We made other scenes to complete the sequence. We had close-ups and long shots of natives in and out of huts. Three women ran into one and hurriedly fastened the door. A man rushed for a calf and, untying it, picked it up and ran for a hut. He tript all over himself, but got the calf in. When these various scenes were put together there was a complete picture of what happens when lions attack a village.

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U. S. Games in the U. S. S. R.

AMERICAN-STYLE TRACK MEETS and American-style tractors. They're equally popular in the land of the Soviets.

And not only track meets.

Football and many another variety of Western sport has gained a firm grip in Russia, according to a Moscow dispatch from Ralph W. Barnes to the New York *Herald Tribune*.

For example, a fond young Russian father was leaving home, according to this writer.

He "stooped down to bid his bright-eyed, three-year-old son farewell, perhaps not to see him again for two years." The father, we read, was leaving Moscow for "a technical position of importance in one of the Soviet outposts in construction east of the Urals."

And as he bent over he said to his little boy:

"I want you to grow up to be the best engineer and the best football player in Russia."

In view of the current emphasis on industrialization, "there is nothing at all extraordinary about a post-war Russian father earmarking his son for the engineering profession," says Mr. Barnes, continuing:

But that the same father should consider skilful football playing anything like as important as skilful engineering is perhaps not exactly in line with what Americans have believed the Soviet version of Marxian ideology to be.

Yet, if there is any one interest which competes with that of the throbbing machine in the minds of the new-régime Russians, it is sport in the true Western sense of the term.

When these young people are not laboring or studying or sleeping, they are likely to be found engaging in any one of half a dozen varieties of athletic contest, most of which have had their origin in the capitalist countries of western Europe and America.

Golf appears to be about the only Western outdoor pastime which is barred, and it is pretty definitely frowned upon outside the small colonies of American engineers.

The Tomski Stadium, at the edge of Moscow, is crowded daily with workers who come either to watch or to participate in athletic contests. Throughout most of the daylight hours, tennis, basketball, volley ball, and track and field events are in progress at this sport center, and there are regularly scheduled soccer games, for the football which the young engineer had in mind was soccer.

To-day the Food Producers' Union of Moscow is playing the Food Producers' Union of Leningrad, and already at this hour, forty-five minutes before the time scheduled for the contest, the wooden stands bordering the field are beginning to fill.

Despite the cool breeze and overcast sky, several girls in their teens are warming up on a 200-meter track near by, and others of a like age are putting the shot. These healthy young creatures are attired in the scantiest of athletic costumes—shorts and close-fitting sleeveless jerseys.

Young people of both sexes are keeping a volley ball flying back and forth over a regulation net.

In providing facilities for the playing of gorodki the Bolshevik promoters of the Tomski Stadium have made their single concession to old Russian games. Gorodki, always popular in the village, reveals slight family resemblance to bowling and horseshoe pitching.

The players throw four-foot wooden rods, reinforced by metal bands, at small sticks of wood. The object of the game is to knock the sticks out of the square. There is a complicated system of scoring.

THERE'S a lunch counter at the field, just as there is at American fields. And it's a popular institution, dispensing, "bread with sausage, bread spread with smoked fish, sweetened cream cheese, sweetened biscuits, which are quite eatable, and extremely weak tea." Reading on:

The long days which Moscow experiences at this time of year make it possible to hold sports events in the evening. Thus the soccer contest begins shortly before 7 P. M., with several thousands of spectators in the stands.

The costumes of the players are similar to those common to the sport throughout the Western world—shorts, jerseys, stockings rolled just below the knee, and athletic shoes.

The Moscow jerseys are red; those of Leningrad blue.

The teams are not on a par with those to be found in countries where the soccer tradition is older, but the players display plenty of energy and a fair degree of skill. Contrary to the association rules, if a player is injured and is forced to leave the game [says Mr. Barnes] his team continues minus one man.

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

Just to Even the International Sport Debt, Here's Water Skiing, a Pastime We Might Borrow From the Soviet

Questioned as to why injured players were not replaced, a young Russian exprest surprize, and said that to permit substitutions would be to bring an unmanly and unsportsmanlike element into the game.

The crowd watches each play with intense interest, indulges in group laughter at frequent intervals, but seldom resorts to anything resembling cheering or shouting. An especially skilful play is usually greeted by hand-clapping. One is reminded more of the sedate onlookers at an international tennis match than of the boisterous stands at an American football contest.

AT the edge of the field a "thirty-foot wooden image of Lenin, in two dimensions, looks down upon the soccer match," Mr. Barnes observes as his *Herald Tribune* account runs on:

The dead leader is standing at the side of a giant cogwheel, symbolic of the industrialization on which he placed so much emphasis. Opposite is another wooden image—a grotesque head with popping eyes, monocle, and high hat. The monocle and high hat are vestiges of the Bolsheviks' caricature of Sir Austen Chamberlain, which was to be seen at every turn here three or four years ago. These objects have now become symbolic in Soviet Russia of imperialism.

Not more than 200 yards from the stadium is the building which housed one of the most famous of Moscow's pre-war restaurants. Tolstoy laid some of the scenes of "Anna Karenina" within its walls.

One often chances upon curious sports notes in the Soviet press. For example, a recent Moscow newspaper stated that a scheduled soccer contest, in which a team from North Caucasus was to participate, had been postponed so the North Caucasus could mobilize all available hands to complete its spring sowing.

The recently stimulated interest in sport in Russia is not by any means confined to the cities. A few days ago this correspondent watched a soccer contest and track and field events in progress in a town of 10,000 population, forty minutes by train from Moscow. The soccer players were costumed just as correctly as those in the Moscow Stadium.

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What "Too Much Cotton" Means to the South

THE SOUTH ALWAYS PLANTS for a big cotton crop, but, somehow, as one cotton State paper observes, "it is always disappointed when it gets it." So the government estimate as of August 1, that the new cotton crop will total 15,584,000 bales—about 1,750,000 bales more than the average private estimate—comes as a blow to the South.

The news came to the cotton exchanges all over the world with a shock which drove down prices everywhere. On the New York Cotton Exchange prices plunged downward to 6.7 cents a pound for October delivery, the lowest on record since January, 1905. And as the New York *Journal of Commerce* points out, the specter of five-cent cotton now looms in the South.

If the crop actually harvested comes up to the Government's estimate, it will rank, so the New York *Herald Tribune* informs us, "as the largest in the last twenty years, with the exceptions of the war year 1914-15, when production was 16,196,000 bales, and the years 1925–26 and 1926–27, which yielded 16,181,000 and 18,162,000 bales, respectively." What makes it the more serious, we read on, is that this crop "comes on top of the second largest carry-over in our history, a carry-over estimated at 9,000,000 bales, which makes a total supply of 24,584,000 bales." And we are reminded that last year's total consumption of American cotton was only about 11,000,000 bales.

With more than 2,000,000 farmer families engaged in raising cotton, and about 20,000,000 people in the South directly or indirectly dependent on the cotton-production industry, *The Wall Street Journal* sees possible trouble ahead for Southern banks and a reduced purchasing power in the South for products from other sections of the country.

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Rub-a-Dub-Dub, Three Men in a Tub

—Hutton in the Cleveland "News."

Cotton experts consulted by the New York *Evening Post* say that the huge crop is due to almost perfect weather in the cotton-belt. The chairman of the Crop-Reporting Board insists that the report is "reasonably accurate." But Carl Williams, cotton member of the Federal Farm Board, points out that it is "not too late for bad weather to seriously damage the crop."

The Farm Board has asked the Governors of fourteen cotton States to lead a movement for abandoning much of the cotton now growing. It hopes that in this way some 4,000,000 bales may be cut from the expected production, and in return for such cooperation the Board will agree to hold its present stocks of "stabilization" cotton for another year.

IN sampling the opinion of cotton-State papers we naturally turn first to Texas which will produce nearly a third of this huge crop. "The truth seems to be that we are facing five-cent cotton at the wagonside," declares the Dallas *News*. But this daily is inclined to doubt whether this entire crop will ever be marketed:

> A situation of this sort indicates that much of the cotton will never be picked. Of course those who have no gardens or smokehouses, and who have canned no food for the winter will pick the crop in sheer desperation of necessity. But if the entire 15,584,000 which the Government says in prospect should actually be ginned, it would be surprizing indeed. There is such a thing as a price for cotton too preposterously low to bring it to market.

The cotton farmer himself is in part responsible for the huge crop and low price, argues the Atlanta *Constitution*. Altho every reputable cotton authority in the country warned him that record low prices would result from an overproduced crop—

> When advised to reduce his acreage by 20 to 50 per cent., he wiggled his fingers from his nose at the prophets of evil.

But the prophets are vindicated, and an overproduction of 1,500,000 bales above last year, added to an enormous carry-over from previous crops, plus a greatly lowered world demand for American cotton, menace the cotton-growers of the South with tremendous losses of investments, time, and labor.

THE Memphis *Commercial Appeal* discovers one cheerful item:

> Farmers this year raised the crop without buying feed for stock, and tenants lived out of their gardens, Cheap cotton will curtail buying power, but barns and pantries are full.

It is useless to scold the cotton-planters, declares the Birmingham *News:*

> What must be done by 125,000,000 Americans, more or less, is to help them in every possible way. The better and the instant way is for all Americans to become consumers of cotton on as great a scale as possible.

AN optimistic reflection comes from the New Orleans *States:*

> It is better to have a good deal of cotton at low prices than no cotton at high prices.
>
> Cotton was higher last year than it is now, but in many parts of the South the cotton crop was lost in the burning drought. Cotton is as low this year as it was in the days of leg-of-mutton sleeves, but everybody has a lot of cotton, and everybody is going to get some cash money.

Similarly the New York *Journal of Commerce* would "disabuse our minds of the false idea that an abundance of material things is a national misfortune." For one thing, abundance brings greater consumption. In particular:

> When the price-level for cotton becomes stabilized, the lower values for American cotton ought to stimulate consumption and assist greatly to check the inroads upon the demand for the American product made by the low-priced cottons of the East.

THE Federal Farm Board itself is not entirely without responsibility, reasons the New York *Times:*

> It is true that the Farm Board has frequently pleaded with planters to curtail acreage; at the same time, its action in purchasing cotton last year in the effort to maintain prices at an artificial level has led cotton-growers to believe that, despite warnings to the contrary, the Government will absorb part of the surplus resulting from too large a crop.

Finally, a word must be said about the Farm Board's plan to sell some of its stabilization cotton to Germany. "The plan has been abandoned because of the protest on the part of the private cotton trade both here and abroad," explains David Lawrence in one of his Washington dispatches. He understands that the cotton-producers insisted that the Board should replace any cotton sold to Germany. This they did not want to do, and altho the official reason given for dropping the plan was that the German terms were unsatisfactory, "the underlying motive was to avoid further embarrassment of the domestic cotton situation."

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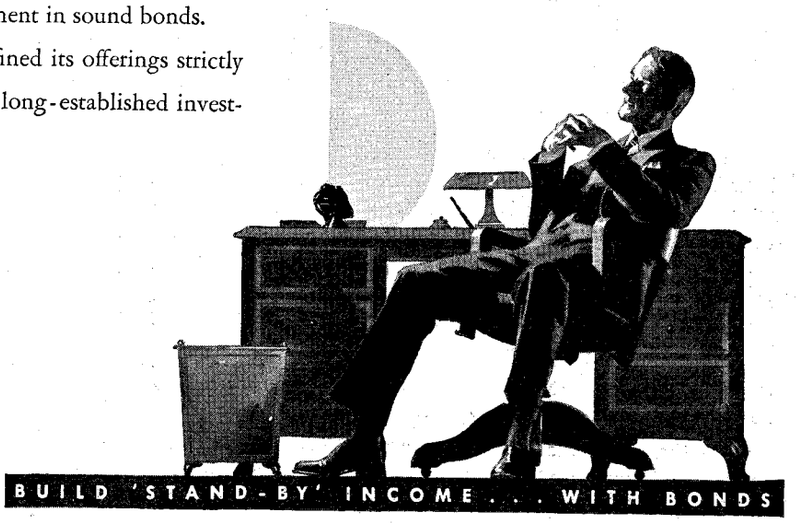

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Easing the Pinch Out of the Shoe Business

ONE OF THE BRIGHT SPOTS in the business firmament just now is the shoe industry.

This fact is emphasized by J. C. Royle in one of his business letters from Washington. It is interesting to note that nearly a billion dollars' worth of shoes are likely to be made in the United States this year—$940,000,000 is the Department of Commerce's estimate based on the latest reports. Or, putting it differently, if the shoe business is as good for the whole year as it was in the spring, it is expected that the total 1931 output of boots and shoes will come close to the 1929 record figure of 361,000,000 pairs.

At present, says Mr. Royle, "shoe production is being conducted at an unusually high rate, one which would be considered high even for times regarded throughout the general business world as prosperous."

There are several reasons for it; one, we are told, is that "in addition to the shoemaker sticking to his last, the last has stuck to the shoemaker." What Mr. Royle means is that the shoe business has *not* been bedevilled by revolutionary style changes with either men's or women's footwear.

The second reason is the fact that the shoe industry, which lagged behind while the country was still generally prosperous, was one of the first to put its house in order.

So the factories have been working, many of them full time the larger part of the year. Others have been slowly increasing the number of workers. Output in May and June, continues Mr. Royle, was better than for the corresponding months of last year.

"There have been times when the future of our ancient craft looked dismal, but," says the Boston *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, "internal forces long at work are now manifest"—

Shoe manufacturing has taken on new vigor. It is generally understood that retail stocks are below normal.

Separate and distinct from the general upswing of business, shoe manufacturers have experienced more activity. The makers of low and medium grades of shoes caught the first change for the better. Higher priced goods are now due for reaction. It has been known all along that the refusal of consumers to buy shoes and all other merchandise was due more to fear and conservatism than actual impoverishment.

ALSO discussing improved conditions in the shoe industry, the New York *Journal of Commerce* suggests that one explanation may be the improved conditions in the sections of the country that suffered from last year's drought:

Frequent reference was made to the lack of shoes and necessary clothing at the time when conditions were most desperate. Since then, drought loans have been made available, and spending programs initiated by the Federal Government and the States have put many necessitous people in various sections in possession of funds. Probably the first outlays of such consumers would be made for replacing wornout footwear and clothing.

Then there is the influence of low retail prices, which, this newspaper hears, the Commerce Department considers the major cause of the general improvement in the shoe industry.

It is added that these low prices have followed low prices for leather. But now it is beginning to work the other way around, and the increased demand for shoes is stiffening the hide market. A St. Louis dispatch to *The Wall Street Journal* says that shoe prices must soon be revised upward in line with the leather market. The Cambridge Associates of Boston find it extremely significant that hide prices have been advancing steadily since February. While hide prices are not so well known as a business barometer, the Cambridge Associates point out that the upturns in 1917, 1921, 1925, and 1928 were all predicted by hide prices:

This barometric value of hide prices is shared with the cotton- and woolen-manufacturing industries. The reason for the relationship of these three industries with general business probably lies in the fact that all three can be classed as necessities.

How Four Can Live on $8.34 a Week

ANY FAMILY FACED WITH the necessity of making drastic reductions in the food budget may profit by reading a little information given out by the Federal Bureau of Home Economics.

According to this government authority, a family of four adults can live comfortably on an average cost of $8.34 per week at current retail prices.

And, by the way, that is just about a dollar less than the same food would have cost last January.

The bureau's publication, "The Family's Food at Low Cost," is reprinted in *The United States Daily* in detail. It is the result of careful study, analysis, and figuring.

We are assured by the bureau that the combinations and proportions listed "will give good nutrition returns for a limited outlay of money."

Indeed, "families could safely live by this food guide, but care must be taken in making changes."

But why wait any longer before revealing just how much food the average American family can get for this $8.34? Here is the whole story:

The allowance of bread for four adults is from 20 to 25 pounds a week; flour, 4 pounds; cereal, 4-7 pounds; whole milk, fresh or canned, 4-14 pounds; potatoes, 15 to 20 pounds; legumes, 1-3 pounds; tomatoes—fresh or canned—or oranges, 6 pounds; other vegetables, fresh or canned, including some of green or yellow color, and inexpensive fruit, fresh, canned or dried, 20-25 pounds; fats, 4 pounds; sugar, including some unrefined cane molasses, 5 pounds, and lean meat, liver, fish, cheese, eggs, 5-10 pounds.

THE prices, as the Jacksonville *Florida Times-Union* sums up the survey in its editorial columns, were gathered at inexpensive or average stores rather than the most costly. In getting this average it is not unnaturally discovered that it costs more to live in some places than in others. For instance, to continue quoting from the Florida paper:

New York City, which many people believe is a place for real economy, because of the wonderful markets and the enormous amounts of all manner of foodstuffs sold there, is the top of the list, the figure being $9.03, and Los Angeles was the lowest discovered, with a cost of $7.81.

Some other cities showed the cost of living for a family of four variously: Chicago $7.88, St. Louis $7.98, Kansas City $8.08, Detroit $8.15, Dallas $8.21, Pittsburgh $8.22, New Orleans $8.23, Washington, D. C., $8.36, Charlotte, N. C., $8.46, Atlanta $8.94, Philadelphia $8.99.

"The same articles were chosen in each city," says the report, "and since vegetables and fruits are relatively cheaper throughout the South, cities there showed a lower figure than in the North, with the exception of Charlotte and Atlanta. Inexpensive meat costs are largely responsible for Chicago and St. Louis being near the low records."

AND now comes a piece of hot-weather dietary information. It is admitted that it is a little more difficult to plan and prepare cold meals than hot meals. And here is a bit of specific information from the bureau:

Cooking meat with potatoes or cereal extends its flavor much more than if it is eaten by itself.

But to-day's menu uses cold sliced picnic shoulder as the mainstay of the dinner, which is not entirely given over to cold food. If the shoulder is prepared the day before, cabbage could be cooked with it for the latter part of the cooking period, and served as one of the hot vegetables for that day.

Picnic shoulders, like many cuts of beef and pork, are cheaper right now than they have been in years, and they have the advantage of being the least expensive meat for cutting cold.

Oh, well, concludes *The Times-Union*—

It is likely that not so many people can live as cheaply as the Home Economics Department Bureau suggests; but a budget would probably bring things near to the expense figured, if used.

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Truck Regulation in Texas

IT is curious that Texas should be the first State to "give the railroads almost what they desire in public control of highway carriers" by regulating motor-trucks.

It is curious, explains *Barron's Weekly*, "that the State which was long the terror of innocent railroad presidents, and by its dexterity in bridling the Iron Horse accelerated the substitution of Federal for State authority in rate-making," should be the first to take such action.

The Texas statute does not, we are told, provide complete regulation—

But it requires those desiring to haul on the highways freight other than their own to obtain from the railroad commission a certificate of public convenience and necessity, which may be denied if the commission fears an additional carrier will "impair the efficient public service" of existing authorized carriers adequately serving the same territory.

Conceivably the commission might under this section protect the railroad domain from unwarranted invasion if it were so minded.

Both common carriers and contract carriers are regulated, and in generally similar manner; the same carrier or the same truck can not operate in both capacities. Hours on duty of drivers and helpers are limited, employees must be protected by workmen's compensation insurance, and the public by indemnity bonds and insurance.

"Whether Texas's zeal for social control is again to run foul of the interstate-commerce phase of Federal authority," is a question *Barron's* finds engaging. Perhaps the framers of the law had the idea of warding off trouble by leaving out rates, but—"almost everything else is in it, including prescribed accounting and public reports, and a prohibition of rate discrimination."

THE Texas law has been spoken of in the press dispatches from Austin as a notable victory for the railroads. Truck-transportation of cotton is rigidly limited. A maximum load is set for trucks on State highways, as well as maximum lengths for trucks and trailers. All in all, owners of truck lines have been quoted as saying that the new regulations are likely to restrict their operations so as to take all the profit out of the business.

All technicalities aside, comments the Galveston *Tribune*, in Texas "the whole question centers around the need for some uniform regulation of transportation systems, rail or truck, with fairness to both sides." And this paper concludes: "as far as we have been able to learn, no injustice has been done; and until we have been shown otherwise, we are for an early and rigid enforcement of these truck measures."

Motor-trucks may be facing stricter regulation in other States, we read in a New York *Times* news item calling attention to the Ohio Utilities Commission's recent denial to certain truck lines of the right to use a highway, because it was already "badly congested."

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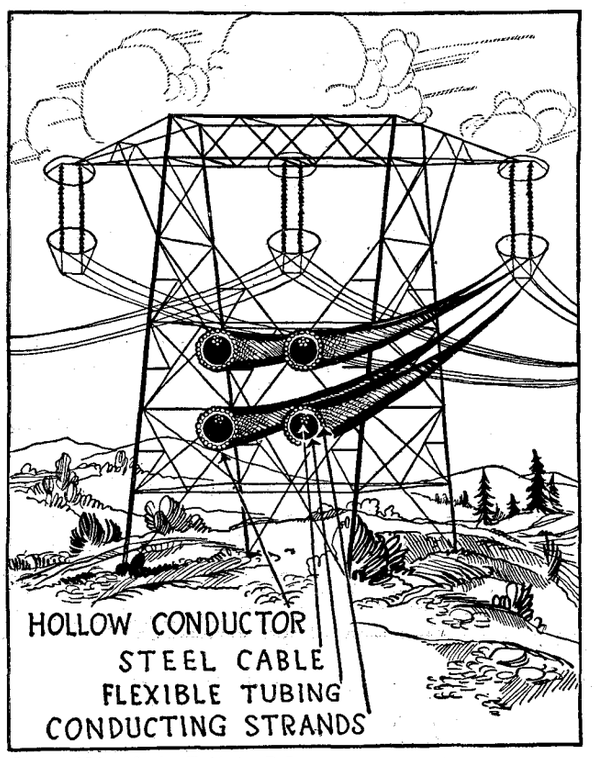
(*Department continued from page 25*)

Superpower at Greater Distance

A NEW SYSTEM OF ELECTRICAL transmission will carry many times more power than is now sent over the greatest transmission lines, and will take it twice as far as is now possible.

The invention is expected to make possible the construction of projects heretofore impossible, because the power plants would have to be too far from industrial centers where the electrical energy would be used.

Two such projects said to have become economically possible as a result of the invention, according to Mr. Boddie, are the development of the St. Lawrence River and the building of a huge steam plant in the heart of the Pennsylvania coal-fields to supply New York and Philadelphia with electricity.



Courtesy of Science Service, Washington, D. C.

To Double the Range of Power Transmission

Diagram illustrating Mr. Boddie's device for transmitting more power to greater distances.

The inventor of the system is a Pittsburgh engineer, Clarence A. Boddie, says *Science Service News Letter*, a Science Service publication (Washington):

"Already the world's largest hydro-electric power plant at Conowingo, Maryland, is becoming inadequate to supply the increasing eastern power demands, Mr. Boddie explained. To meet these additional power needs, engineers are already planning a huge coal-burning steam plant to be located at Sunbury, Pennsylvania. They prefer to put this plant farther west in the heart of the cheap soft-coal region, but because of the limitations of present transmission lines they are designing it for the anthracite region at Sunbury, which is much nearer New York and Philadelphia, Mr. Boddie said. He hopes that his new transmission system will make possible the more favorable location of this plant.

"With the new system, engineers would also be able to send power 500 miles from the St. Lawrence River to industrial centers of the East, whereas with present lines it is possible to send electricity only about 250 miles in useful large blocks without too great a loss.

"Mr. Boddie's transmission line is exactly like those now in use, except for one simple change: Instead of using only one wire at a high voltage, he uses two, or three, or four, or five, all at the same voltage—the more, the better, within practical limits of construction. Present transmission lines are usually made of three wires, each insulated from the others and at a different voltage.

"If Mr. Boddie rebuilt this line, he would substitute a number of wires for each single one. Instead of one old cable, let us say that he uses four, as the drawing shows. These four cables are separate wires, yet they are one conductor; that is, they are not insulated from each other, and if the wind blows them together no harm is done; there is not even a spark. The old three-wire, three-conductor transmission line has become a twelve-wire line, each conductor being made of four wires."

A SIMPLE change! *The News Letter* thus explains what good it does:

"Suppose our first three-wire, three-conductor line operated at 220,000 volts, the highest potential of the greatest transmission lines in America to-day. After we make it a twelve-wire line it can be operated at 575,000 volts. And it can be made to carry eight times as much power as the old 220,000-volt line. It is also found to be easier to operate than the lower voltage line.

"An application of a simple principle of physics is the way Mr. Boddie explains this discovery that may bring cheaper power and consequently more leisure to everybody in America. And there is one apparently little thing, he is careful to add, on which the whole new system depends. Each of the four wires must be just as large as the single wire of the old system.

"Transmission lines to-day can not operate at higher voltages because the electricity will leak off into the air. Engineers have found that electricity will leak away from a small wire more readily than from a large one, even tho this large wire is hollow. The engineers might easily solve the problem by making transmission lines out of copper stovepipes, if ice and wind would not tear them down. They would be large enough to have a low 'breaking-down point,' and hence would carry a great amount of power without losing it to the air.

"Instead of using impractical stovepipes, Mr. Boddie has simply increased the number of wires per conductor.

"Mr. Boddie has written a book that explains the new system, not in terms of stovepipes, but with the exactness of engineering mathematics. He has sent the book to prominent engineers throughout the country asking them to criticize and to pick flaws with his system, and many have already replied, giving their professional approval to the plan."

The Size of a Molecule

MOLECULES, THE TINY UNSEEN building-blocks of matter, are as much smaller than a man as the stars are larger.

This striking scale of sizes was set forth in a radio address by Dr. W. F. G. Swann, director of the Bartol Research Foundation of the Franklin Institute, delivered under the auspices of Science Service. Dr. Swann is thus quoted in that Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"Science teaches us that the objects which we see around us and which present to our vision a continuity of structure—the chair, the table, our own bodies—are really aggregates of much smaller things which our eyes could see as separate entities had nature designed them to that purpose. In a crude sense, the stars are to the great nebulæ what the atoms and molecules, of which matter is made up, are to the objects of every-day experience. Between the atoms and the stars, man stands about half-way in magnitude, for it takes about a thousand-million-million-million-million atoms to make a man and about ten times this number of men, boiled down and seasoned with the necessary ingredients, to make a star.

"The imagination of man is taxed almost to the limit to comprehend the magnitude of the stars, but it is taxed to no less a degree to comprehend the smallness of the atoms and molecules. I should like to cite an illustration once given by Dr. Aston of Cambridge University:

"'Suppose that we should take an ordinary glass of water, and suppose that we could label the molecules in that glass so that we should know them again. Let us empty the glass of water into the middle of the Pacific Ocean; and, after it has become mixed up with all the waters of the world, let us go to the nearest faucet and fill that glass once more. How many of the original molecules will be found in the glass? The answer is, about 2,000.

"'It is highly probable that there is in the body of each one of us a number of atoms which went to make up the blood of Julius Cæsar. The story as regards Napoleon is not quite so true. He is not yet "mixed up" enough.'"

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HAVE YOU EVER felt the need, at times, for quick, dependable, authoritative legal advice and information when a lawyer was not readily available, or for knowledge of those fundamental legal principles that insure us protection of life, liberty and property?

Every day some question arises that a business man, whatever his business, must be able to answer. Among hundreds of such are:

What are the duties of seller and buyer in a sale? What happens when a person sells the same goods a second time? What are the rights and duties of partners—their rights in event of dissolution? Is a bankrupt exempt from arrest on civil process? What property is exempt from bankruptcy?

Then, again, you may require information and guidance in the writing or the checking of a contract, agreement, deed, mortgage, lease, will, or a hundred other legal forms with which we should all be familiar, or in knowing our rights in an automobile accident, in a false arrest or malicious prosecution, injunctions, or whether a law or ordinance is constitutional.

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Tom Thumb Quarters.—Beautiful new apartment for short family. Hipodromo. Popocatepetl 15.—*Ad in Mexican English-language paper.*

Chef-Proof Chow.—HEAD WAITER—"Would monsieur prefer Spanish, French, or Italian cooking?"

CUSTOMER.—"I don't mind—I want a boiled egg."—*Passing Show (London).*

It's His Limit, Anyway.—"I'd just love to be a farmer; to live with the blue sky overhead."

"That would be all right if the blue sky was the farmer's only overhead."—*Boston Transcript.*

Walking Blue Books.—Would you say that those courtesy cops appointed by Commissioner Mulrooney of New York were patrolling their Emily Posts?—*New York Sun.*

Natural Punching-Bag.—"You must not fight. Haven't you been taught to love your enemies?"

"He's not my enemy—he's my brother."—*Everybody's Weekly (London).*

Not a Family Bus.—"But I thought you said Jane married a man who made a model husband."

"So she thought at the time, but he turned out to be a sports model."—*Answers.*

And Sandpaper Those Callouses.—Some London jurist rules that women are entitled to vacations from housework. He is right. They should have a chance now and then to stretch tired fingers cramped by can-openers.—*Buffalo Evening News.*

Ouch!—

Though cognizant of woman's charms,
I want not her encircling arms.
Think not the fire of passion smolders:
'Tis simply this: I've sunburnt shoulders.
—*E. K. Wells in the New York Herald Tribune.*

Breaking the Hoodoo.—FARMER—"I've arranged so as not to be caught by any drought this summer."

FRIEND—"What have you done?"

FARMER—"Planted onions and potatoes in alternate rows. The onions will make the potatoes' eyes water and so irrigate the soil."—*Boston Transcript.*

Modern Style More Comfy.—Betty was taken to the museum by auntie. They went into the Egyptian room, and there saw a mummy. Betty asked what it was.

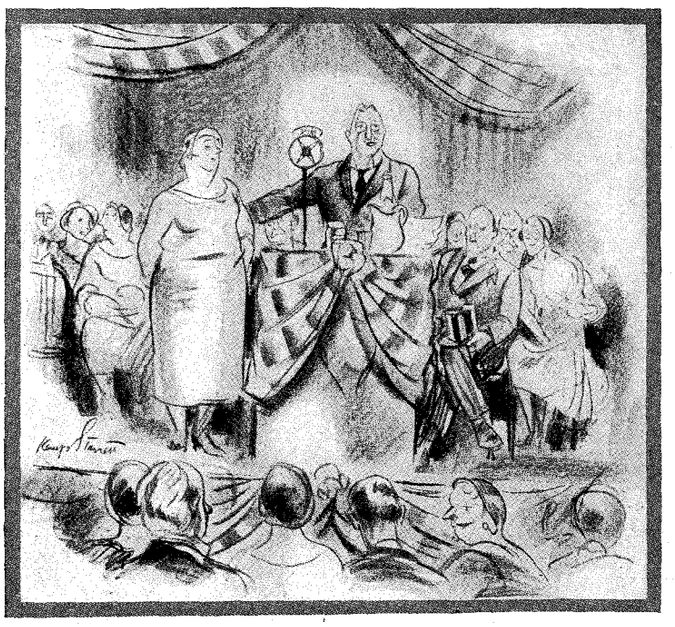
"That is some one's mummy, dear," answered auntie.

"Auntie," she confided, "I'm glad my mummy's not like that!"—*Churchman.*

Pardonable Slip.—Do you suppose the minister who married Rudy Vallée and Miss Webb inadvertently pronounced them man and weaf?—*New York Sun.*

Giving the Low-Down.—A scientist says it is the lower part of the face, not the eyes, that gives away one's thoughts. Especially when one opens the lower part of the face.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Knows His Warmed-Overs.—"The modern flapper," we read, "is very different from the girl of fifteen years back." On the contrary, she is very often the same person.—*Everybody's Weekly (London).*



"—and it gives me untold pleasure, ladies and gentlemen, to introduce to you the Dutchess County jelly champion."
—"The New Yorker."

It's the Words That Count.—The English language is a funny thing. Tell a girl that time stands still as you gaze into her eyes, and she'll adore you. But just see what happens when you say her face would stop a clock.—*Everybody's Weekly (London).*

When You Could Hear a Hammer Drop.—"Do you believe in telepathy?"

"Well," replied Miss Cayenne, "I am convinced that thoughts are sometimes conveyed without words. For instance, when I step on a hotel piazza full of women who look startled and whose conversation suddenly ceases, I know exactly whom they have been talking about."—*Washington Star.*

Howlers, 1931 Crop.—"A connoisseur is a person who stands outside a picture palace."

"Matrimony is a place where souls suffer for a time on account of their sins."

"A polygon is a dead parrot."

"The 'Compleat Angler' is another name for Euclid, because he wrote all about angles."

"Ali Baba means being away when the crime was committed."—*Passing Show (London).*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Cheep! Cheep!—
FRESH EGGS, CHICKS INSIDE
—*Sign over a crate of eggs in Norristown, Pennsylvania.*

Queer Company for Roses.—Hydrangeas, dahlias, coryopsis, saliva, and roses made a wonderful floral background for the handsomely gowned guests.—*Natchitoches (La.) Enterprise.*

What a Brain!—Q.—What size hat does Professor Einstein wear?

A.—His secretary says Professor Einstein's hat size is 59 centimeters. A centimeter equals 3.3937 inches.—*Washington Star.*

Look Out for Lockjaw.—
Internationally Knch Diet
by Doctor on Lowly
Spinaown Chef Put
—*Head-lines in the Mobile (Ala.) News Item.*

Flattering a Lecturer.—His address this morning, "The Courage of Ignorance," is therefore most appropriate because of the great wealth of material he has to draw from.—*Allentown (Pa.) Paper.*

A Current Events Meeting.—Frank O'Donnell, of Hewitt & Company, is combining business with pleasure while attending the meeting of the Feather and Yuba Rivers, near Marysville.—*San Francisco Examiner.*

Hard Boiled?—After the raids he was reported as having said he had found evidence that cooked agents in the pay of the Anti-Saloon League had been making fake raids for more than nine months.—*New York American.*

Three Okay?—
FOUR MEN KILLED IN
KENTUCKY GUN FIGHT
ONE CAN NOT RECOVER
—*Wichita Falls (Tex.) Daily Times.*

Mystery Indeed!—Cause of the youthful seaman's death somewhat shrouded in mystery, an official inquest held aboard ship last night having failed to disclose whether he died by his own hand or whether he was the victim of suicide.—*Sydney (N. S.) paper.*

Just When They Were Needed.—The bombing occurred at 11:40 p. m. while a party was in progress in the place. A minute before the explosion, several of the party had opened the window and placed their heads outside to cool off.

Their heads were still outside when the blast occurred.—*Kenosha (Wis.) Evening News.*

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